The Weekly Tribune.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

From Chattanooga we learn that an expedition of the 143d New-York and 26th Wisconsin Regiments of Gen. Schurz's Division, 11th Corps, under Lieut.-Col. Aamussen, of Gen. Howard's staff, went up a branch railroad, from Shell Mound to Gordon's Coal Mines, and recaptured a locomotive and two freight cars, which the Rebels thought they had secreted there. In order to get the cars down it became necessary to build a bridge, 123 feet long and 100 feet high, on the line of the railroad, which was accomplished in three days, and the engine and cars safely brought over. By this means the railroad on the south side of the Tennessee was again opened as far as running waters, and transportation gained for supplies.

Gen. Burnside telegraphs that the disaster reported as occurring very recently to a portion of his army occurred at Rodgersville, Hawkins County, Tenn. This place is the termination of the branch railroad of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and is situated fifteen miles from Knoxville. The General also states that the Rebels captured six hundred men and four cannon. He does not mention the number of his killed and wounded. The main army is where it was when the attack was made on Rodgersville—in an impregnable position, and in good spirits—subject to the orders of Gen. Grant, who is well satisfied with its situation.

In their recent raid upon Mayfield, Western Kentucky, the Rebels brought with them bloodhounds, which were used to hunt Union men, who were frequently murdered in the most brutal manner. The marauders threw a railroad train off the track, fired upon the passengers, and robbed them of their valuables. They carried off with them $18,000 worth of stolen horses. Faulkner and Newcomb commanded this horde of murderers. The Hon. Lucien Anderson, member of Congress, who was captured, is to be held as hostage for Truston Polk.

News from Gen. Grant's department has come to hand through Southern sources. An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch, dated last Wednesday, says that during the preceding 48 hours the Yankees gained important advantages, which, unless at once counteracted, would put beyond question Gen. Grant's ability to subsist his entire army at Chattanooga. Our forces maintain possession of Raccoon Valley, having been heavily reënforced, and our cavalry were making raids in Madison and Huntsville Counties.

Maj.-Gen. Granger reports from Nashville that he sent a detachment of cavalry from that place, under Col. Shelby, to pursue Hawkins and other guerrillas. He overtook Hawkins near Pinney Factory, and routed and pursued him to Centreville, where he made a stand, routed him again, and pursued him until his forces dispersed. The Rebel loss was 15 or 20 killed, and 66 prisoners. Our loss was slight.

Georgia refugees at Chattanooga report a considerable movement of Bragg's troops and stores southward. The Rebels are said to be evacuating the position before Chattanooga, and retiring to Rome or Atlanta. Longstreet is said to be organizing a large force for a raid on our line of communications at Bridgeport. Twenty-two Paymasters, with $7,000,000 are engaged in paying the troops to the 1st of November.

Another attack was made on the evening of the 3d, by the Rebels, on the force guarding the Collierville, Memphis and Charleston Railroad. After a brief fight, the enemy were repulsed. The Rebel Brig.-Gen. Geary and 13 of his staff were among the prisoners taken.

The 14th Michigan Cavalry had a fight with 600 Rebel cavalry, about the 2d inst., 50 miles from Columbia, Tenn. The Rebels were beaten, after four charges, with a loss of eight killed, seven wounded, and 84 prisoners. None killed and but three wounded on our side.

A dispatch from Chattanooga of the 7th states that all is quiet along the lines. The Rebels tossed a few shells to our boys on that day, but "nobody" was the only person hurt. Boats are bringing supplies freely, and are unobstructed.

A Memphis dispatch of the 7th states that Gen. Hatch has driven the Rebel Gen. Chalmers across the Tallahatchie, whipping him severely.

From Gen. Schofield's Army.

Arkadelphia, Ark., now occupied by our forces, was the main depot of the Rebels in Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana, selected on account of its remote position in the interior, south of the Arkansas River. Here the Rebels had established all their military workshops, but accounts furnished by deserters informed Gen. Steele that these shops had been removed to Marshall, Texas, and that the place was only held by cavalry, the remainder of the army having retreated to the Red River. It was upon this information, no doubt, that Steele made his recent advance to Arkadelphia, which has proved the correctness of the reports, and shown that Marmaduke's attack on Pine Bluff was a mere feint to conceal the retreat of Price and Holmes to Red River.

Of military affairs in Missouri our correspondent at St. Louis says: "Rebel movements have subsided, by a singular coincidence, with the occurrence of the election. This cessation of Rebel activity for a time is due likewise to the cold weather, which found the guerrillas unprepared for outdoor work. There are, however, many bands of Rebels swarming the northern counties, ever on the alert to steal horses or other property when convenient opportunities offer. The country papers are filled with accounts of outrages on individuals on public roads, but Rebel movements in large bodies are for the time unheard of."

Arkansas advices say that Marmaduke attacked our forces at Pine Bluff on the 28th, and was repulsed with considerable loss.

From Gen. Banks's Army.

We have New-Orleans dates to the 31st ult. An active campaign is in progress in the Department of the Gulf. The naval expedition under Gen. Banks was at South-West Pass on the 26th ult., with the Commanding General on board the flag-ship McClellan. The fleet consists of sixteen steamships, and a large number of schooners and brigs as tenders. Three ships of war—the Monongahela, Owasco and Virginia—accompany the squadron. Gen. Dana issued a stirring address to the troops of his command on their embarkation, in which he says: "The people where we go shall feel that we are their friends, and be encouraged to 'fall in' under our battle-tattered colors and fight the fight of Freedom; and the troops of any nation we may meet shall burst into a shout of admiration when they shall see the citizen soldiers of armed America 'going in' to 'repossess and occupy' their own, and to tread out the dregs of the Rebellion." On the 27th the order for sailing was given, and the whole fleet sailed out in two lines, each steamer half a mile apart, presenting a splendid spectacle. There is little news in New-Orleans. One of the latest Secession dodges is the issue of an address by a clique of Secessionists who proposed to hold an election on the 2d inst. for Members of Congress, State officers, and State Legislature. The trick is palpable, and will probably fail.

From Gen. Burnside's Army.

A dispatch from Knoxville to *The Cincinnati Commercial* says that a Rebel regiment crossed the Little Tennessee River on Monday last, and were driven back by Col. Adams of the 1st Kentucky, with a loss of 50 killed and drowned and 40 captured, including four officers.

A dispatch from Knoxville, dated the 4th instant says: "East Tennessee is once more clear of Rebels with the exception of guerrillas, who hover around our wagon trains and infest our mail routes above. The fight at Roan Springs resulted in the rout of the Rebels. We lost 17 killed and 32 wounded. Col. Garrard pursued the Rebels beyond Kingsport. The situation is satisfactory, the weather is fine, and the troops are in good spirits.

The Washington Star of Monday has this paragraph: "We hear that Gen. Grant has telegraphed hither that two of the most advanced positions of Gen. Burnside have been assailed and captured by the Rebels, who made prisoners of half of two regiments that were holding them at the time."

From Gen. Meade's Army.

Gen. Meade's report of the battle of Gettysburg has just been made public. He sums up the results of the combat as follows: "The enemy were defeated, compelled to evacuate Pennsylvania and Maryland, and to withdraw from the upper Shenandoah Valley; we captured 3 guns, 41 stand of colors, 13,621 prisoners, and 24,978 small arms. We lost 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing." Gen. Lee very carefully refrained from saying anything about his losses; but that they were very much larger than ours cannot be doubted.

One of the most trustworthy detectives in the Government service at Alexandria states that large numbers of persons belonging to the Rebel army are now infesting the counties of Stafford and Prince William. These men are mostly residents of these counties, and are around at home during the day, and at night go out and commit depredations on the property of Union citizens.

From Gen. Kelley's Army.

A gallant affair is reported from Western Virginia. On the 5th and 6th inst., Gens. Averill and Duffie had engagements with "Mudwall" Jackson, driving his forces down the Valley east of Greenbrier Mountain, through the town of Lewisburg. The enemy were defeated on Friday by Gen. Duffie, and on Saturday, by the combined forces of Duffie and Averill, they were utterly routed, leaving their dead, wounded, guns, colors and supplies, in our hands. Our forces hold Lewisburg.

From Gen. Blunt's Army.

Advices from Fort Scott say that a courier arrived there on Friday night from Gen. Blunt, bringing information that the Rebels, under Cooper and Shelby, eluded our forces, crossed the Arkansas River with 9,000 men, and were marching on Blunt, who has 1,600 cavalry as an escort to an immense supply train for Fort Smith. Gen. Blunt had corralled his train and made preparations for defense.

Little Rock advices of the 6th inst. say that the Rebel Gens. Price's and Holmes's commands are still at Marshall, Texas. But few Rebel troops are now within the borders of Kansas. Marmaduke's Cavalry and some 2,500 men are in the mountains west of Fort Smith, short of supplies.

From Gen. Butler's Army.

From Newbern we learn that refugees from Dixie continue to arrive there in large numbers; they are chiefly young men or rather boys flying from the iron conscription of Davis; many of them eagerly enter the Union service. They all tell of severe destitution in Rebeldom. A small body of Union cavalry under Lieut. Nicoll attacked a Rebel picket station near Washington, N. C., on the 1st inst. There were thirteen men at the station, five of whom were killed and the remainder made prisoners. In the affair, Lieut. Nicoll was killed by being shot through the head.

Miscellaneous.

The Supervisors recently adopted an ordinance appropriating the sum of two millions of dollars to procure recruits for the army and to prevent a draft. The unexpended balance of the fund previously appropriated was transferred to the new account, making the amount devoted to volunteering $3,400,000. At a meeting of the Board on Tuesday, the Special Committee on Volunteering presented a report, which embodies a letter from Provost-Marshal-General Fry, setting forth that the volunteers procured for the United States Army by the Board of Supervisors, and duly mustered into the service, will be accepted as a part of the quota of the City and County of New-York under the late proclamation of the President. The Committee state that the action of the Board of Supervisors was highly commended by the War Department for its patriotism, and as evincing the determination of the citizens of New-York to aid and sustain the Government in crushing this wicked Rebellion, and in vindicating the majesty of the law. The Committee, in their report, say—"The Constitution of the United States must be upheld. It is the true chart of our liberties. Its provisions, obediently observed and conscientiously enforced, will promote the best interests of the country. In the present emergency, the Government wants men more than money, and the Committee are well satisfied that, under the ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors, the County of New-York will raise her full quota of volunteers to fill the ranks of our army, now fighting for the preservation of a Government which influences the liberties of the world, and offers its protection to the oppressed and downtrodden of all nations. The County of New-York has furnished men and means for the suppression of this Rebellion far exceeding its proportion, and is again ready to show its devotion to the Union, against all enemies on either hemisphere." The Committee consists of Messrs. Blunt, Stewart, Purdy, and Tweed.

The next fortnight promises to be the most eventful one since the commencement of the War. The success of Meade on the Rappahannock and the capture by largely superior forces from Lee's army, under command of Gen. C. Stuart, of the two eastern-most posts within Gen. Burnside's lines, with half their garrison, are but slight premonitory symptoms of the gigantic conflict of which the lines of battle will stretch from Chattanooga to Washington and Richmond. For once, says our Washington correspondent, there seems likely to be concert of action between our different armies, and the auguries here are on the whole decidedly favorable. Burnside is, it is true, threatened both from the east and the west by very large armies, but he is fully apprised of this fact, and advised as to the measures to be taken to thwart them. Gen. Grant's supplies are coming in rapidly and in profusion, and his lines of communication are uninterrupted. Gen. Bragg's supplies, on the other hand, are very slender, and if he advances into East Tennessee it must be through a district already foraged by the Union troops. In the East Meade's army is believed largely to outnumber that of Lee, and the result of a great battle, should one occur, can scarcely be doubted.

We have Richmond and other Southern papers as late as the 6th inst. *The Mercury* of Charleston records the progress of the siege, and notes especially the accuracy of the firing—the monitors fired 66 times on the 31st ult., and hit the mark every time. Several casualties at Sumter are admitted. A dispatch from Lookout Mountain acknowledges a defeat of the Rebels in Lookout Valley, where their losses were heavy. *The Mississippian* records a Union raid of cavalry in Marion, Winston, and Walker Counties. They are said to have destroyed much property, and "distributed three wagon-loads of ammunition among disloyal citizens." *The Dispatch* is crying over the failure of Bragg at Chattanooga, and says that if he is driven from his position the Confederacy not only lose East Tennessee entirely, but leave an open door for the invasion of Georgia, where a great quantity of cotton is stored. The food question occupies more newspaper room than ever. On all sides the evidences of scarcity are thickening; prices are still going up, and intense anxiety prevails. Fresh Pork has been selling in Richmond at $2 50 per pound. Gold is 12 for 1; or $1 in gold buys $12 of Confederate currency. Jeff. Davis has been to Charleston to see Beauregard, and made a speech, of course—a melancholy "last ditch" effort—in which he trusted and believed that Charleston would never be taken; but if too closely beleaguered, he would send them help equal to the demand. At Wilmington, N. C., he spoke again, mentioning that as the only port in the Confederacy open to foreign trade.

The men who were arrested on board the schr. Chapman, at San Francisco, just as they were about to leave on a Rebel piratical expedition, have been found guilty at that city. The chief witness against them was one of their own number named Wm. C. Law. He was a New-Yorker, a man of good family and a mariner by profession. Having no employment he was tempted while in San Francisco, by golden visions of pirate enterprise to join the vessel as second officer, and was active in arming and preparing her for sea. Jeff. Davis had done his part in providing letters of marque. The crew were miners. All was ready, when two of the crew got drunk on shore and delayed the schooner's departure, and meanwhile an armed party had boarded her. Law was told this as he was going on board, but persisted and gave himself up. Whether through fear or repentance cannot be determined, but while in his cell he resolved to confess all he knew of the affair, as did another of the crew named Libby, and it was upon their evidence that the prisoners were convicted.

By arrangement with the General Government, Gov. Seymour is appointing two Commissioners in each Congressional District to supervise enlistments in the Army, the President also appointing two. The Governor has picked out some sharp-eyed Copperheads, and it is to be hoped that we shall hear no more whinings from him about unfairness. The following are among his appointments:

District XI.—C. H. Winfield, George W. Greene. XII.—Edwin B. Osborne, James H. Seaman. XIII.—S. S. Hammel, Jacob Hardenburg. XIV.—Peter Cagger, C. W. Armstrong. XV.—Moses Warren, Edwin Brownell. XVI.—Jesse Gay, Smith M. Weed. XVII.—W. P. Cantwell, Charles Durkee. XVIII.—W. Cunningham, Luke Dodge. XIX.—John F. Hubbard, John P. Smith. XX.—L. H. Brown, E. J. Clark. XXI.—D. C. Grove, D. P. Bissell. XXII.—A. P. Grant, A. B. Getty. XXIII.—D. Beekstever, D. Pratt. XXIV.—E. P. Ross, W. C. Beardsley. XXV.—H. O. Cheesebro, J. J. Mattison. XXVI.—John J. Taylor, H. A. Beebe. XXVII.—Hiram Gray, Stephen McDonald. XXVIII.—W. C. Rowley, James C. Campbell. XXIX.—R. Chamberlain, James Jackson. XXX.—A. P. Laning, William Williams. XXXI.—H. J. Miner, Joseph Hall.

The officers for the first six Districts have not yet been appointed.

Richmond papers of the 6th inst. contain the following:

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 4, 1863.—The Yankees maintain possession of Raccoon Valley, having been heavily reenforced. The Yankees shell our forces incessantly. The floods in Tennessee have demolished all the Yankee pontoons. The Yankee advance has reached Florence. We occupy London, which places us within twenty-three miles of Knoxville, behind the defenses of the enemy. The enemy are raiding the country near Huntsville, committing great depredations. Their raids are more disastrous than any of their preceding ones in Madison and Huntsville Counties. Bragg has it in his power to muzzle the telegraph, but he cannot muzzle the mails. The enemy have gained important advantages within the last forty-eight hours, which, unless they are counteracted, will place the question of subsisting his army in Chattanooga beyond a doubt.

A gentleman recently returned from the South-West, where he has enjoyed unusual facilities for procuring information from within the Rebel lines, estimates the aggregate of the military force which the Jeff. Davis Government can bring into action at about 190,000 men on this side of the Mississippi, and 20,000 on the other side. They are all the men the Rebellion can muster, although the Conscription law is sweeping every man who can shoulder a musket, including convalescents on guard and nurse duty at the hospitals, whose places are supplied, in some instances, by cripples. Starvation stares civilian and soldier so closely in the face that our informant thinks the war can hardly be continued by the Rebels for four months longer, even if not a musket more should be leveled at them.

Maj. Houston and Lieut. D. Von Weltzine recently made their escape from Richmond. The Major was captured last July in North Carolina, and imprisoned with the Lieutenant in the Libby Prison. They made their escape two weeks ago last Sunday, by disguising themselves as Rebels. They state that the Union soldiers are dying of starvation, and were not allowed enough food in a week to support them a day. The Major demanded food and work, representing himself as a tailor, and being given old uniforms to mend, he furnished himself and his friend with Rebel suits, in which they left the prison, and succeeded in getting to the Chickahominy. After being fired upon by cavalry sent in pursuit of them, they crossed the river, and after various hardships and three days' starvation, reached our pickets on their hands and knees.

The Navy Department received intelligence of the capture of the steamer "Mail," Captain Gilpin, sailing under British colors from Bayport, Florida, bound to Havana. She had on board 176 bales of cotton. According to her register she was built at Glasgow, Scotland. The British schooner "Martha Jane" was also captured off Bayport, bound for Havana, loaded with nearly 27,000 lbs. of Sea Island cotton. On the person of the captain and crew were found over $1,200 in gold, silver and Treasury notes. The British schr. "Herald," of and from Nassau, was captured off Frying Pan Shoals. She had on board 350 bags of salt and 125 kegs of soda.

A private letter from an inmate of the Libby Prison, dated Oct. 13, states that the Union prisoners receive no meat in their rations, it being impossible for the Rebels, who are starving themselves, to supply it. How Richmond will manage to live through the Winter, if it remains in Rebel hands, is a problem. Already another bread riot, of which the Rebel papers make no mention, has occurred. The real cause of the scarcity of food in the city is thought to be the entire worthlessness of the Rebel currency. Farmers have grain and cattle to sell, but not to give away for paper rags, or to put within the iron grasp of the Rebel Government, if they can help it.

One of our prisoners, just from Richmond, says that soon after the battle of Chickamauga, 200 Union prisoners—all wounded—were brought to Richmond; they were three days on the road, and all the food allowed them in that time was four hard crackers per man. At Richmond they lay in Libby Prison two days more with their wounds undressed and not a mouthful of food. Some who had money offered $5 for a loaf of bread, but the fiends who guarded them would not allow them to purchase. Is there no way to stop this dreadful business? If not, outraged humanity will find a road to fearful revenge.

We have stories of rioting and murder in the coal-mining region of Pennsylvania. Mr. G. K. Smith and several other men have been killed, chiefly because they have given information about persons avoiding the draft. It seems, also, that a combination exists among the Irish miners to prevent any other than Irishmen from having work, and this idea is carried to the extent of murder. A little military discipline would do these savages a deal of good. Doubtless the coal monopolists in New-York City will eagerly seize upon this riot to advance the price of coal, which is now at a point which nothing in reason can justify.

Admiral Bailey reports the destruction, on the 16th ult., in Tampa Bay, Florida, of the steamer Scottish Chief and the schooner Kate Dale, both loading with cotton, to run the blockade. The job was done by a land expedition from the gunboats Tahoma and Adela, led by Lieut. Commander Semmes. As our men were reembarking they were attacked by a force of Rebels, led by Capt. Westcott (the report says ex-Senator Westcott, but, doubtless, his son is the man), and, according to Rebel report, eight Unionists were killed, and four captured; by our accounts, three killed and ten wounded and five made prisoners.

A Cincinnati dispatch of the 8th says: The Grand Jury have found true bills of indictment against the parties charged with conspiracy. The case came up in the United States Court yesterday, but at the request of the counsel of the prisoners, it was postponed until the 18th inst. The indictment charges them with treason in endeavoring to release John Morgan and his officers from the penitentiary, to release the prisoners from the barracks in this city, and with conspiring to capture the United States steamer Michigan, on Lake Erie.

The following story comes from Philadelphia: Dispatches from Cincinnati give a singular story about two suspicious vessels discovered on Monday hovering about Sandusky Bay, supposed to be privateers fitted up by Secessionists in Canada, aided by their sympathizers there and in the United States. The supposed object is to release the Rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, and commence piracy on the lakes and pillage on the land. A battery of Parrott guns was ordered forthwith to the Island.

The Rev. Mr. Hussey, of the Christian Commission, was taken prisoner while aiding the wounded in the late battles in Tennessee, and was delivered to Judge Terry of the Rebel Army—the same Terry who shot Senator Broderick. On receiving the prisoner he exclaimed: "Here's a —— Abolition preacher. Boys, hang him!" Mr. Hussey's name does not appear in the list of prisoners sent in by Bragg to the Provost-Marshal, and it is feared the Judge has carried his brutal threat into effect.

The United States steam transport Fairhaven, Capt. Potter, arrived at this port on Tuesday morning, in five days from Port Royal, and reports on the 9th inst., at 6 a.m., when 20 miles E. N. E. from Barnegat, and in 20 fathoms water, came in collision with the pilot boat Mary Taylor, No. 5, striking her on the port bow, causing her to sink in about half an hour. Two pilots who were on board the Mary Taylor, with the crew, were rescued and taken on board the steamer. Most of their effects were saved.

At a Union meeting held at Little Rock, Ark., on the 31st ult., resolutions were passed expressive of cordial support and loyalty to the United States, and pledging the utmost support to uphold the supremacy of the Government. A number of spirited and loyal addresses were made, and a Committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and by-laws for the Central Union Club.

Forty-five out of the one hundred and eighty-seven Union prisoners recently brought from Richmond to Annapolis, Md., had on the 5th inst. died, and twenty-five to thirty more of them were to all appearances in a dying condition. Physicians do not hesitate to pronounce that the causes of their deaths are *starvation and neglect.* It is too horrible to think of.

Among recent captures of blockade runners we note the steamer Mail, from Bayport, Florida, bound to Cuba with 176 bales of cotton. Also, the schooner Martha Jane, near the same place, with 27,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton and $1,200 in gold. Also, the British schooner Herald, from Nassau, off Frying Pan Shoals, with 350 bags of salt and 125 kegs of soda.

Our Government has refused to continue the exchange of prisoners with the Rebels, unless they will include the officers and soldiers of colored regiments in the cartel. Hence the stoppage of exchanges, for which the Richmond journals, in their brutal articles concerning the present and prospective treatment of Union prisoners, have the effrontery to blame the Yankees.

Marshal Lamon is perfecting his part of the arrangements for the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery. All heads of Departments and other prominent public officers here will be present if their public duties will permit of them so doing, and the President has repeated his purpose to attend the ceremonies unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances.

The U. S. steamship Fulton recently captured the blockade-runner Margaret and Jessie of Charleston, from Nassau, N. P., with a very valuable assorted cargo, with which she intended to run the blockade at Wilmington. This is said to be one of the most valuable prizes captured since the breaking out of the Rebellion.

The amount of work now progressing at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is immense. Something like 40 vessels are in the stream and on the stocks, preparing for sea as rapidly as possible. There are nearly 6,000 men on the pay-rolls of the different departments, and their monthly wages cannot fall much short of $[illegible].

Nearly 500 soldiers arrived at this port from New-Orleans on Sunday afternoon. They belonged to the 175th New-York Regiment, and having served out their term of nine months, are now on their return home. Their Col. Nott and Lieut.-Col. Dugamne (the poet), are prisoners in Texas.

Among the correspondence of Jeff. Davis, now in the hands of our Government, is a letter from Senator A. P. Butler of South Carolina, giving additional proof of the long-standing and deeply-planned conspiracy by which the people of the South were led or driven to rebellion.

Advices from Arkansas represent that Arkadelphia, recently the headquarters of the Rebel Gen. Price, is now in possession of Gen. Steele. Recruiting for the Union army continues very brisk, over 700 volunteers from Yell County alone having reported to Gen. Steele.

The old ship Alabama, which has been on the stocks at the Portsmouth Navy-yard for forty years, and is now being fitted up for a school-ship, will henceforth, by authority of the Navy Department, be known as the New-Hampshire.

The Commissary-General of Prisoners has received intelligence that the clothing and blankets sent to Richmond by our Government have been received and distributed to the prisoners for whom they were intended.

The Evening Transcript—a newspaper started in Baltimore some two weeks since by Wm. H. Neilson, one of the former proprietors of *The Daily Gazette*—has been suppressed by order of Gen. Schenck.

On the 3d inst. a Rebel force made an attack upon the Memphis and Charleston Railway. They were repulsed after a brief fight, and their Brigadier-General (Geary) and 13 of his Staff were taken prisoners.

Circular No. 100 from the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau amends paragraph 85 of the regulations for the Bureau, embracing a list of the diseases and infirmities that are held to disqualify for military service. In the amended paragraph the causes of exemption number less than half of those in the old regulations. The Surgeons are also required to be more strict in their examinations, and to report the number rejected under each paragraph of the list.

The $100 bounty due at the expiration of the term of enlistment will be paid by Paymasters to Veteran Volunteers upon the usual discharge papers from their first enlistment.

Gov. Gilmore of New-Hampshire has issued a stirring address, calling on the people of that State to fill their quota under the last call for troops by volunteering.

Thomas Francis Meagher has been reinstated in the rank of Brigadier General, with permission to recruit to its complement his old Irish Brigade.

Wm. P. Rucker, the Surgeon who recently escaped from the Richmond Prison, has arrived at Gauley Bridge, Va.

The Rebels claim to have received during this year 22,105 Union prisoners at Richmond.

Gen. Butler arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large meeting in behalf of the National Freedmen's Association was held in this city on Monday night. The Rev. Dr. Poe of Cincinnati, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, and Chaplain A. S. Fiske, Superintendent of Contrabands under Gen. Grant, were the speakers. Mr. Fiske plead eloquently and earnestly for help for the suffering victims of Southern tyranny and neglect. He reminded his hearers that Winter was near, and finds the poor contrabands "clothed with miserable tatters and suffering from the cold. It was in January last that I was called to take charge of these people. But here let me tell you of some of the things which I had before witnessed, and which, when the call came, made me think that the voice of God himself was in it. Last December Gen. Grant's army was down near Grenada, camped in a cotton field. One night news came to us that the Rebel army, which had been encamped just before, was up, bag and baggage, and was moving away. The order was immediately issued to prepare to move at once. A pitiless storm of wind and rain about this time sprang up, and while it was beating outside in its fury, at about 10 o'clock, there came to my tent a poor black boy, to tell me that another boy who had been employed by one of the companies in a regiment there, and of whom they had always appeared to think quite a good deal, was 'direful sick,' and he wanted I should go out and see him. So I made my way out in the mud, and found him lying on the ground, wrapped in an old tent flag, with the storm beating under it and over it. Application had that evening been made to the surgeon of the regiment to attend him, and he had answered, 'I am not here to take care of niggers,' and would not come near him. The Hospital Steward of a regiment had, however, sent up a few simple remedies, and these I gave him as best I could, and after fixing his flag around him, and tucking a blanket around and under him, I left him. In the morning tents were struck, for we were to move. I went to see my boy, and I found that he had been stripped of his blanket and left there to die. I asked his company if they were not going to take him with them. They said 'No,' but finally promised me they would. I left for a few moments to attend to my baggage, and when I returned I found his company had gone and left him behind. I appealed to a surgeon to have him placed in an empty ambulance, and I was similarly treated. Finally, however, after two hours of hard riding and an appeal to a division surgeon, I was enabled to procure his removal with us." Numerous other instances were given by the speaker, showing great cruelty upon the part of officers and soldiers. At Memphis last Winter 1,200 out of 4,000 died of want of proper clothing that he had charge of. This could be accounted for if they would remember that their army there subsisted entirely almost when on the march upon the country in which they were, and the negroes never hardly were able to reach camp with anything further than what they had on. He said, the suffering of these people was a national dishonor. If they were not rescued history would write something like this: "The American people enticed within their lines tens of thousands of slaves, alluring them thither with promise of liberty, took from among them all able bodied men to reënforce their armies, huddled the rest together in great camps, and left them to perish of nakedness by the hundred." Near the close of the meeting Gen. Sickles came forward. He said that he was not one who, perhaps, had he been asked with reference to the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, would have advised it, but he would say that he now indorsed, and was glad of it. He most warmly seconded all that was being done to elevate and build up the African race in this country, but the state of his health was such at present, that he could not be with them long, or say all that he wished to.

The Secretary of the Sanitary Commission acknowledges the receipt of $8,257, the proceeds of entertainments in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, under the inspiration of Miss Charlotte Cushman, the celebrated actress. Mr. Bellows remarks: "It is due to Miss Charlotte Cushman to say, that this extraordinary gift of money, so magically evoked by her spell, is but the least part of the service which, ever since our war began, she has been rendering our cause in Europe. Her earnest faith in the darkest hours, her prophetic confidence in our success, her eloquent patriotism, in all presences, have been potent influences abroad, and deserves and command the gratitude of the whole Nation."

The managers of the Soldiers' Fair at Chicago entertained the Governors of Illinois and Michigan, and other distinguished gentlemen, at a dinner on Thursday. Ten tables were set, at each of which a lady presided. Fifty young ladies served as waiters, who dressed in costume as follows: White short skirt with red stripes running from top to bottom, blue Spanish waist over a white waist, and tarletane breakfast caps. On the left shoulder they wore a rosette of red, white and blue. In the evening addresses were made by their distinguished guests, advocating the cause which the ladies have so nobly and successfully endeavored to promote.

Strikes are the order of the day. More than twenty different trades have struck for higher wages during the past fortnight in this city. The last and most formidable was that of the machinists. Not less than seven thousand of these men have abandoned their lathes and forges in forty-five large establishments. Their average wages amounts to two dollars per day for each man, making an aggregate loss to them, when out of employment, of fourteen thousand dollars per day, and at the lowest calculation, a loss of twice that amount to the master machinists. They demand an increase of twenty-five per cent on the wages heretofore received, and avow their determination to remain idle rather than work at the old rates. Several shops have expressed a willingness to accede to the wishes of the journeymen, and the probability is that others will yield shortly or a compromise will be made which will be satisfactory. On Tuesday night a meeting of painters was held at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, for the purpose of taking measures to prevent the reduction of wages by curtailing the hours of labor. They resolved to stand out for the whole time and for full pay, and to assist the machinists. The girls in the hair cloth manufactories have struck for higher wages. They have been working hours for the paltry pittance of $2 50 per week, work by the piece and modestly ask for five cents per yard, which would add fifty cents per week to their weekly wages. There are only three such factories in the city, and two of them have agreed to pay the advance demanded. The carriage drivers ask for $10 instead of $8, which they have heretofore received. Some of the men work fifteen hours a day. Cigar makers ask for an increase of wages, and are holding meetings in relation to the matter. They receive now less than $9 per day. The glass cutters, who have been receiving from $9 to $12 per week, demand an advance of 15 per cent. Our city railroad conductors and drivers have asked that their pay be increased to $2 per day. The Directors of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Avenue roads are willing to add 25 cents per day to the wages formerly paid, but have not yet concluded to comply with the full demand made by the conductors and drivers. A strike is threatened unless their demand is immediately complied with. They now receive $1 50 per day. The Second Avenue Company have increased the pay of their men 25 cents per day. The men on the Third Avenue road ask for $2 per day; they now receive from $1 50 to $1 62½ per day. Boiler-makers, blacksmiths, and silversmiths receive from $3 to $3 50 per day. We learn also of important strikes in Boston and other cities.

The report of the City Inspector for the week ending the 9th inst. shows that during that period there were 423 deaths in this city, an increase of 119 in comparison with the mortality of the corresponding week last year. There was no difference between the number reported last week and the week previous. During the corresponding week for the last ten years there has been an average increase of 64 as compared with the mortality of last week. Of the deceased, 115 were men, 101 women, 127 boys, and 83 girls. Diseases of the lungs and throat swept away 160; of the brain and nerves, 76; of the digestive organs, 65; fevers, 30. One hundred and eighty-five of the deceased were under 10 years of age.

By way of San Francisco we have news from Hakodadi, Japan, to October 6. The complications between the Japanese and the foreigners are becoming more serious from day to day. The Prince of Nagasaki has ordered the pilots who conducted the Wyoming to Simonisaki to be killed, and one of them was soon afterward murdered. All the foreign residents of Nagasaki were ordered to leave, but they refused to comply with the order. The Mikado (Spiritual Emperor) has forbidden the Daimios to purchase foreign vessels. In consequence of this anti-foreign policy the Chief Minister and three other Ministers had been dismissed.

Col. Hanks, who recently arrived here from New Orleans, where he has been in charge of the Louisiana freedmen, brings with him a man who is branded on the forehead with the name of his late master; a woman whose back and shoulders are scarred with the lash of her oppressors; a preacher of the Gospel, until lately a slave; and three little white girls, with straight, light-brown hair and blue eyes. They are good-looking children; indeed, one of them is very handsome. They were born in slavery and held as slaves until the President issued his Proclamation of Freedom.

We have later and important news from San Salvador. The interview between President Carrera of Guatemala and President Barrios of San Salvador, on Sept. 27, having led to no result, Carrera ordered his troops to move upon the capital in two columns. The suburbs were occupied by Gen. Carrera, and since Oct. 5, bombs were almost incessantly thrown into the city at night, destroying many houses and killing many persons. Gen. Barrios was willing to resign the Presidency and leave the country, and when the steamer left, it was hoped, that an agreement between him and Carrera could be reached.

The Italian line-of-battle ship Re Galantuomo, Commander Vascello, from Gibraltar, and last from Bermuda, arrived in our harbor on the 4th instant. After dropping anchor she saluted the fort on Governor's Island, the French frigate and the Russian Admiral's flag—the latter two were replied to. She is a fine-looking vessel, being of 3,800 tons burden; a propeller with engines of 450 horse power, carries 58 guns, and has a complement of officers and sailors numbering 740 men. She anchored in the North River above the Russian fleet.

The whaling brig Pavilion, of Fairhaven, was crushed in the ice, at the mouth of Hudson's Straits, on the 4th of August. Her crew escaped in three boats, but in a storm they were separated, and it is probable that the third mate's boat, with six men, went down. The captain, second mate, and six seamen, got to Resolution Island, thence to Labrador coast, and were finally picked up, after great sufferings, by the Ocean Nymph, bound into Hudson's Bay. They have just reached Boston, via St. John's, N. F.

By way of San Francisco we have dates from the City of Mexico to Oct. 21. The French were preparing for an expedition toward Queretaro. Juarez was reported to have reorganized the National Army and to be on the point of marching toward Queretaro to meet the enemy. Gen. Forey, on leaving Mexico for France, turned over the chief command to Gen. Bazaine. A Rebel agent arrived at Mexico on Oct. 9, for the purpose of concluding a treaty with the Regency.

Returns are in from 309 towns and cities, in Massachusetts, foot thus:

Gov.—1863.		Gov.—1862.	
Andrew, Union	67,047	Andrew, Union	76,189
Paine, Copper	38,104	Devens, Copper	53,227
Andrew's maj	29,843	Andrew's maj	22,953

Andrew's gain in majority, 16,888.

There are 23 towns to be heard from which will increase Andrew's plurality one or two thousand. The Representative footings stand 222 Republicans, 14 Democrats, and four not heard from.

James Callendar, convicted of the murder of Mrs. George Jones and her two children, in Otis, Mass., was hung on Friday at the Berkshire County Jail. The circumstances attending the murder were of the most atrocious description. Previous to the execution, Callendar made some remarks, saying that his father got him into the scrape, and that he murdered the mother and the children. His father was present, and also the husband and brother of Mrs. Jones.

The Harlem Railroad, at a special meeting on the 6th, resolved to double-track the road to Albany, at a cost of four millions of dollars. Two millions of earnings are to be taken, and two derived from the sale of new stock. No stock is to be sold until the second track is laid to White Plains. The stock is to be offered to old shareholders, pro rata, by public advertisement. Enough stock will be retained to lay their track to the Battery.

Jefferson County did nobly at the late election. Last year the Copperheads carried four towns; this year only one, Clayton, by 15 majority, and here there was a handsome gain in the Republican vote. The entire majority is 2,775 against 2,457 last year. Watertown did well, gaining nearly 100 in majority. Adams, Henderson, Loraine and Orleans were unreasonably behind.

A fire in Charlestown, Mass., on the 6th, destroyed the extensive furniture manufactory of Holmes & Joy; the pickle factory of Nesmith & Heard, and several small dwelling houses on Mason street. The total loss is estimated at $75,000, of which Holmes & Joy lose about $60,000, with small insurance.

Governor Seymour has appointed Phillip W. Bugs, of New-York, State Assessor, vice Thomas Addis Emmett, deceased, and Mr. Daniels, of Buffalo, Judge of the Supreme Court in the VIIIth District, vice James P. Hoyt, deceased.

John Moffat, the famous inventor of the pills that bear his name, died on Friday morning, the 6th instant, in the 76th year of his age.

The Board of Education estimate that they will require $1,767,000 for the support of the public schools in this city next year.

[illegible] accepts the nomination for Mayor offered by a Committee of citizens.

Nevada City was damaged to the value of $[illegible] by a fire on Monday.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1863.

THE "PEACE CONGRESS."

We present in another page an interesting chapter of our country's history, being a sketch of the doings of the "Peace Congress" held, on the invitation of Virginia, in Washington, on February, 1861, and attended by deputations from nearly every State that had not already passed an ordinance of Secession; one of the propositions of Congress being an amendment to that Congress by the Republican members, with the counter proposition adopted by the "Conservative" majority, and the remarks of Gov. OLIVER THROPP. We are indebted for these to a delegate from another State, who took notes at the time, and has now written them out for THE TRIBUNE. The view of the proceedings of that Congress thus presented is deeply interest the thoughtful reader.

Day after day the deliberations of the caliber of Rufus and Pugh reiterate that the Republicans in the beginning of 1861 talked all concession, peace, patriotism, and insisted on unqualified submission to the Constitution and laws. Had they done precisely that, they would have been fully justified, but they did nothing of the kind. They set out by proclaiming new secession; proposed new guarantees to the slaveholding interest, but they readily closed with the proposition of Kentucky for the secession of the States, like that which framed the Federal Constitution, should be made to revise that document, and make therein such improvements as experience and the lapse of time had shown to be required, with such safeguards to good faith and mutual deference should seem to require. They gave a unanimous response to this proposition, well meaning that the supporters of Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell in the three recent Presidential contests, would unite in the choice delegates to that Convention, and would surely choose a large majority of its members. In short, they were not only willing, but anxious to secure Peace by any means compatible with honor and good faith.

Why were all their overtures—unprecedented as coming from the recent victors in their view—spurned with contempt—peremptorily rejected? We answer:

Because the *Slave Power would be satisfied with nothing short of Repudiation complicated and actively in the Extension of Slavery.* Had they asked nothing more than a legislative partition of the Federal Territories between Slavery and Freedom, they could have had that at any time. They need ask no odds of Republicans for this. Had the South said to the North at any time from 1848 to 1860, "Our attitude is the extension of the Missouri Compromise line due West to the Pacific Ocean—will you do our part?" it would have been accepted. But this would not satisfy them, unless the North would *put themselves on the record as a cowering and contributing party to the bargain.* What they absolutely desired was the Nationalization of Slavery—the formal and practical recognition of it not as a blot or a pestilence but as an American interest, so that they might (as of old) bury all objections to its moral character by saying, "It is as much yours as ours." The consciously guilty always seek to drag others down to their level. Hence even the legislative Extension of Slavery would not content them, unless they could say to the Republicans, "It is as much your act as ours!" That failing, they would have Dissunion and Civil War.

We dare the Copperhead speakers and writers to let their disciples see exactly what it was that the Republicans refused and what they offered to do at the "Peace Congress." Only set forth the facts, and we know that the popular verdict will overwhelm both the Traitors in secession and their supple servitors in the Free States.

WORK FOR THE MUCH.

Take the whole country together, or our own State as a sample of it, inquire from township to township, from neighborhood to neighborhood, and the general proposition holds good, that ten-*tenths of those who take the pains to inquire regularly reading one or more newspapers vote on the right side, while those who pick up what little they know of public affairs by snatches and hindered hearsay of necessity take the other side.* Republicans closely allowed are virtually shut out from regularly guided in politics, and you will generous the same general truth—that two-thirds of the voters who regularly take and read a newspaper vote with the Democrats, while two-thirds of the honest Democrats who read no newspaper is taken give their votes to the Sham Democracy. The young man who are extensive, studious, widely informed, and thoroughly read readers, are mainly on the right side; while those who read little or nothing, or read little mainly in grog-shops, are usually Copperheads.

If it were a part of the common law of this country that at least one newspaper should be taken in every family, or at least as uniformly as the children are sent to school, it would be well nigh able to elect a Vallandigham or Hendricks; most to a great judge trust, and the Democrat office are the troubled that spring from a soil rank with popular ignorance and vice. Just as the Rebellion could not have been hatched in the Southern masses been educated and nurtured to feed, so it would be found a most signing and futile as to be in effect impossible to maintain the position which the Democratic party now holds with regard to Slavery and the War for the Union were the People universally well informed with regard to public affairs.

We are just opening the most momentous year in our country's history. Within that year, it is highly probable that the Slaveholders' Rebellion will somehow collapse, and the authority of the Federal Government over the revolted States be practically resumed. Within that year, we shall decide whether Slavery shall or shall not survive the more immediate effect of its deadly, parricidal blow it aimed at the heart of the Republic. Within that year, we shall be chosen for four years, years which will have and shaken supremely either Freedom or Slavery—who will be the president, Lincoln, congenial or at least free of those who would be nobly opposed their hearts to the check of Rebel assault or our Union—who will utterly shape our statesmanship play with the idea of a reproduction of our National Debt—who will, short, continue and complete the work of National salvation from slaveholding tension, or become the tool and plaything of the conspirators by whom the ruin of the Republic was plotted and all but accomplished.

The work of preparation for the eventful campaign of 1864 properly commences now. Throughout the ensuing three months, the intelligent citizens have more leisure than at other seasons. Now is the time to form or to invigorate Clubs for reading with reference to public affairs. Now is the time to promote every farmer, mechanic, laborer, or day-worker, to take at least one good newspaper, and make himself better acquainted with the public concerns of his country. Now is the time to now broadcast the seeds which shall ripen for the harvest of next November.

"Madame," said John Randolph to a lady who was discoursing on the struggles and valor of the Greeks, then breaking their Turkish yoke, "the Greeks are at your back door!" So we say to every patriot. Your work lies directly around you! Let a concerted effort be made to secure the best newspaper, for the ensuing year, in every household in the land where it will be welcomed and read. Yet perhaps half of those who now do without do so from mere heedlessness—they only need to have their attention called to the subject. Many more will pay the trifle that a sharp weekly visit would cost, rather than be at the pains to inform themselves. And, if there be any who can't pay for such a paper, they ought to be sought for their more fortunate neighbors and overcome without charge. Yes, even the family of a widow's family of boys who are not to vote three eight years, they should that be supplied, with a view to their qualification for the duties of citizens at that distant period of the day.

Volunteers of every State, County, City, Township, and neighborhood! we entreat your immediate and cooperative action with a view to supplying every family with some good and cheap public journal for the ensuing year! Get up your subscribe and pay who can be pay! unaided to do so; but, if there be others, have them supplied somehow. Let not the year 1864 pass by with this duty still in abeyance. Let County and Township organizations call the roll and see to it that every man who voted Yea at our Yeadown upon so vital, all over the loyal States, every family that can be persuaded to take one paper, and be provided with some good Union journal for the whole of that year!

OUR STRICKEN BROTHERS.

It is no secret that the Armies of the Union are suffering almost unprecedented ills on the remaining strongholds of the Rebellion, and that, if some effort be not made, they will be left out or three serious collisions, wherein hundreds fall, it is quite probable that the winning months will witness three or four desperate and sanguinary battles between great armies, wherein thousands upon thousands of our heroes will be borne to the earth, many of them to languish on beds of suffering for weeks and months thereafter.

Now we believe the hospitals of our Government well provided, and our soldiers, whether sick or well, as well cared for, as those of any other people; but this does not suffice. The unprecedented season is upon us, our wounded soldiers must often suffer from cold and storm before they reach a hospital, and they will be afterward need the most delicate and nourishing food, with ample flannel, blankets, and other comforts which our Government is not provided sufficiency and with promptness unless the public and patriotic generosity contribute to such private and tender watchfulness as the Sanitary Commission, to the extent of its means, has thus far afforded.

This is very well; but the need is far greater than the provision, while it is nearly certain that the calls on the Commission are about to be largely increased. Let us see that they be promptly and cheerfully met.

We suggest that Fairs, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, be promptly inaugurated everywhere for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, be got up in every City, County, and considerable Township, and that in every City, County, whenever possible, as to be in full operation on or before the approaching National Thanksgiving (Thursday, 26th inst.). Should we have a thousand Fairs in full blast on that day, with the proceeds devoted to succoring our soldiers in the regard of the patriotic, we believe One Million Dollars might be raised, and that thousands of limbs and lives would thereby be saved on the battle-fields and in the hospitals of the Nation.

The North-West has nobly taken the lead in two great Fairs at Chicago and Madison, whereby many thousands of dollars for our soldiers have been realized. This is well but we at East and West should exceed it. If the patriotic ladies of our City will promptly take hold of the work, they can secure such a spirit in all our City Wards, that the Sanitary Fair will be productive Fair ever held on this continent. Let every Ward of New-York raise One Thousand Dollars of the Million needed to furnish our hospitals with all they need for the coming year. Let every Ward vie with every Ward in work as the might and ought, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and the less populous cities would noble compete with her. We believe an impulse might be given here which would raise the Million Dollars in a Fair of a Million before the 1st of January.

Women of the loyal States! this is problem mainly your work. You are the Sanitary Commission who shall henceforth be wounded or sick in the battle-field of our country shall be morally certain of a change of clean and fresh under-garments whenever he is brought into a hospital, with every refreshment and delicacy that his condition requires during his season of suffering and pain. You have but to do the needed work, and call upon your fathers, husbands, brothers, for whatever funds may be found necessary. It seems now unlikely that the War can be prolonged by the Rebels beyond the duration of the present Winter. Will you not resolve that our sick and wounded soldiers shall not be left out in the cold, that our heroes shall not perish for lack of a comfortable bed or a nourishing food, after having escaped death by bullet and the sword?

SECURE TENNESSEE!

Of all the fearful mistakes of our terrible contest—not even excepting the persistent neglect in Missouri of a faction two-thirds of whose men would shoot or stab Lincoln if they could—he had been assassinated in the White House—the President's occupation of Tennessee, with the consent of its people, was the most serious, the parview of his Proclamation of Freedom, was the most fatal to the success of the new dominion. It has not even saved from a malignant type of Copperheadism such great commonwealth as Pennsylvania, but it has kept alive the fires of Rebellion in thousands of hearts where it will be welcomed and read. Yet perhaps half of those who now do without do so from mere heedlessness—they only need to have their attention called to the subject. Many more will pay the trifle that a sharp weekly visit would cost, rather than be at the pains to inform themselves. And, if there be any who can't pay for such a paper, they ought to be sought for their more fortunate neighbors and overcomer without charge. Yes, even the family of a widow's family of boys who are not to vote three eight years, they should that be supplied, with a view to their qualification for the duties of citizens at that distant period of the day.

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will cordially hold up the edifice of Free Government in the Rebellion, and fling out the Stars and Stripes from the glittering dome.

Our appreciation of minor men reveals the President's view. Nothing was greater or more of daring good, yet he was welcome to no one time. Indulgence they gave him in your private solicitude only.

Truly, your friend

SARCIPONS.

Gold-mining is the summer of industry—the winter of idleness. To pounce and delve and then deep in the bowels of the earth with stern intent to wrench the golden treasure from the shining metal they have clutched and hidden there crouching, to toil in gloom and grime, to wade and dump, to drag from excessive depths, far beneath the primeval hills, the coveted ounces that dispense the possession with measureless power, making even Rosedilly almost respectable—this is the business of gold-mining—to enjoy the pleasure of gambling while holding fast to the sober ways of diligence and duty. We do not wonder, therefore, that Mining—especially for the precious metals—has attractions, strong as gaming, for thousands of the young, that they eagerly brave privation, exposure, hardship, and even death for the golden prize. We does not, indeed, wonder he may resist, the witchery of a vocation wherein the possession of the treasure which, the slow of a dodge, may uncover riches like those which irradiated the cave of Aladdin.

California, after yielding within the last fifteen years, over Twenty Millions of Gold to the civilized world, seems in some degree worked out—that is, her surface mines have been so well delved, no longer yield loose gold in such abundance or ease so with in area as formerly. Nothing there of the Rich Ophir, and yet there are thousands, and, in the swamp low productive than they formerly were. The hardy pioneers have long departed, there are dead, or rich, or have retired in disgust, or they are now pursuing the phantom of Mexican mines and wreaking their ire in Rebel Columbia, or on Salmon River, or at "Walker," or in the Sandwich Islands, or in Atlantic. Nevertheless, that once known there know them no more; the rude cabins, hastily thrown up, that sheltered a thousand hardy men, are now tenanted, now stand windowless, silent, deserted, or are tenanted by Spanish peasants, who, perhaps, fancying the color of California will soon be among the things that were.

Yet the work of Mining is gradually coming in as the cruder and earlier sort goes out; but this work is now pursued, in part, on a more scientific and practical knowledge, and intrinsic patience, and a spice of good luck. A little more than a year ago, a company of gentlemen, in Philadelphia, Chicago, or manufacturing, wherein those who have the proper qualifications, and the requisite capital, can achieve decided success; but which cannot long or wisely be prosecuted at all unless thoroughly and fairly organized. Yet, in the old Spanish provinces, Sonoloa on world-wide celebrity.

—The famous Mariposas estate, so resolutely struggled for and for some years possessed and worked by Fremont, is now, it is understood, passed into the hands of a Company, whereof he is a director and prominent and heavy stockholder, but of which a pamphlet now before us names Mr. James Hoy as President, Mr. Wm. Sherwood as Treasurer, and Mr. Wm. V. Earles as Secretary. From this pamphlet, we glean such facts as we presume will interest our readers generally.

The estate is fifteen miles long, with an average breadth of three miles, and has a total area of 44,387 acres, or about seventy square miles. It stretches from the Merced River, have a very large mill-stream at its lower stage—on the north, so as to include the town of Mariposa, and on the south, so as to run toward the south. It is a region of generally wooded hills and mountains, with a few long, narrow valleys, and one mountain ridge forming the western "foothills" of the Sierra Nevada. The soil is, on the whole, fertile, and, with a long and intense Summer dewpoint results irrigation necessary to the production of crops, and the mountains are stocked with veins of Quartz; the number and extent of gold-bearing veins is probably not yet fully determined. Twenty-seven of these veins are known and named, and there probably are many others. The veins are known, *Times* only have yet been worked to any considerable extent. The first vein worked by Fremont, and, indeed, up to his title to the estate was not confirmed by United Statesdom, was the Mariposa, and the mines involved in a protracted and violent controversy with swarms of squatters, who claimed the property under pre-emption notions collusions. The erection of mills and stamps, the opening of veins and the sinking of shafts, and the general assurances of the proprietary for an outlay of millions would have long ago settled the question of Fremont's property for advantageous working. But though very much yet remains to be done, yet the stamp mill erected in 1861 amounted to $634,817, and in ten months of 1862 (when the principal mill was long idle because of the carrying away of its dam over the Merced) to $412,296. The aggregate yield of the mines for ten months of the same year was $391,000, and it is calculated in the pamphlet before us that the present mills may be run so as to yield $100,000 per month, or $1,000,000 per annum, with a net profit to the stockholders of $512,000 per annum, the mill so to remain why the number of mills these working may not be very largely increased.

It will surprise many readers to learn that the average yield of gold to each ton of rock taken from the mines, is only $10 per ton, and that very much has been crushed that yielded less than $10 per ton. The veins, we learn, are from ten to fifty feet thick, so that it is rather quartzed than mined; while an almost precipitous descent for several hundred feet just beside and parallel to the vein renders draining (by adits) a trifle. It is confidently believed that the rock contains double if not treble the gold hitherto extracted from it, and the means of overcoming its stubbornness will soon be perfected. One of the veins now worked yields over $21 per ton; and merely cupping

the present mills (by means of a short mill-road) from this vein would double their product in one.

There are many friends of Gen. Fremont who will be glad to learn that this property has at length been placed in such shape as to secure the ready command of all capital needed for its proper development and profitable working; and that, after years of struggle with adverse circumstances, its proprietorship and prospects come now to open before us.

GEN. BOSHKAMP.

Correspondence of THE N.Y. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 9, 1863.

The removal of Gen. Boshkamp from the command of the Army of the Cumberland has produced a sensation, especially in the Western States, not perfectly or fully stated, that it was, was yet, to be explained, and, if possible, the reasons therefor known.

It was not wonderful that the General who had the Rosecrans, distributed Army of the Cumberland in and Evansville, except so with it, from Bowling Green to Nashville, to Murfreesboro, to Stallanden, to the Tennessee River, should be the first to be relieved from his command, by a skillful black mentorist, who had been long and patiently waiting for the time when he could do the work of his master, Jefferson Davis, and, by his services, impress as well as he had before been, upon the Rebel Congress, the fact that he was the only person who could successfully lead the Rebel Congress with the Union indicative had assumed this, and, in the Rebel Congress, with the Rebel Congress with the Rebel—but he had failed to do so, and, in the Rebel Congress, he was.

Gen. Boshkamp, in the Rebel Congress, was thrown across the other class thirty miles below Chattanooga, and, in the Rebel Congress, he was, in the Rebel Congress, he was, in the Rebel Congress, he was

ABANDONMENT OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

5. But there came still another cause. Gen. Rosecrans drew his army within the lines of Chattanooga and evacuated Lookout Mountain (which Hooker has recently retaken), thus giving up his line of communications on the south side of the Tennessee, and compelling the army to rely on opening a new road through the mountains to the northward. The Department regards that as unnecessary, and calls it a further result of his having been "stampeded." Gen. Rosecrans regarded the point as too far from his main body to be defensible.

INTIMATE COMPLICATIONS WITH A DISREPUTABLE OFFICER.

6. This completes the several points of his military management which combined to produce Gen. Rosecrans's removal. I have only to add that the oldest and longest continued cause of complaint the War Department had against him grew out of his relations to a certain Mr. Truesdail, whom he made Chief of his Army Police. This person had been originally employed as a sort of mail agent at Gen. Pope's headquarters at New-Madrid and before Corinth. He is said to have been finally expelled by Gen. Grant from that army—at any rate, he left it under a cloud. Gaining Gen. Rosecrans's confidence, he secured the right to sell newspapers in the army, and subsequently rose to be appointed to organize a system of army police.

Whatever may have been his real merits or demerits, it is certain that nearly every respectable officer in the army, particularly among Gen. Rosecrans's warmest friends, declared him an unsafe man for so important a place; and many of them did not hesitate to denounce him as a villain. The people and the State Government pronounced him corrupt and mercenary. He was charged with cotton speculations of an illicit character, and with all manner of rascalities.

But he was remarkably shrewd. No evidence was brought against him sufficiently clear to convict him in Gen. Rosecrans's eyes; and the latter, by no means insensible to flattery, was so played upon as to be led to believe implicitly in the honesty and skill of his Chief of Police. The complaints he regarded as persecutions, and so the dogged obstinacy of his nature was aroused, and in spite of the remonstrances of his best friends, he stuck to Truesdail in defiance of every charge and suspicion. There was no evidence of any corrupt connection between them, and those who know Gen. Rosecrans will utterly scout at and repudiate the idea; but it cannot be denied that retaining him most seriously injured the General in the estimation of the Government, and even compromised him with his own friends. This was a distinct source of dissatisfaction here, which, combined with the accumulation of all the rest, aided in bringing the Government to the point of removal.

THE ILL-FEELING WITH GRANT.

Add to all this that the delay at Murfreesboro had produced such a feeling between Rosecrans and Grant that they could not serve amicably together, and it is seen why, after it had been decided to place Grant at the head of the great concentration of our armies at Chattanooga, it was not possible to leave Gen. Rosecrans in even the subordinate position which the commander of the Army of the Cumberland was thenceforward to have.

Such, then, are the causes of the removal which so startled the nation. If they are more grave than those of us who are friends to the justly-distinguished General could have wished, they are at least not such as affect his personal honor or detract from the well-earned reputation his previous brilliant services have given him.

AGATE.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment of Sumter—A Graphic Picture of the Scene—Terrible Effects of our Fire—Extremities of the Garrison—Utter Hopelessness of the Defense—A Lady in Fort Wagner—The Enfans Perdus—Renaming the Forts—Effect of the Recent Flood Tides—Obstructions of the Harbor Washed Away.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT PUTNAM (formerly GREGG,) MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 31, 1863.

As a model of ruin lapsing into chaos, Fort Sumter is perfect. For any other purpose it is not available. Hereafter it may point a moral as to the inevitable destruction of any faction plotting against the Republic, as it will certainly adorn the most significant tale written upon the historic scroll of the nineteenth century.

With the booming of shells and shots fired from the heaviest artillery yet constructed—with the dreadful notes of the guns magically inclosed in the low, mysterious monitors lying a mile to seaward—with the little weak voices of the captains piping the words of command that awaken the huge engines above and around me: with all these mingles the weird diapason of the awful sea. The tides bring up to the beach their eternal messages of menace. They come ravening over the sands, and swallowing by huge peacemeals the soil whereon we stand, or leave it half consumed to fester in hideous marsh where pools of shimmering water alternate with stretches of black mud strewn with the waste and wrack of ocean. In the midst of all, the white heron leisurely settles down among the scanty salt grass, or the reeds of the marsh-creek, and the vulture swoops upon stranded strays of his scaly prey. The only prominent objects, looking south, are the mounds and traverses of our forts, from which come the belching fire and sulphury smoke of cannon. Westward stands the doomed city, gray and grim, like a hoary, impenitent traitor brought to the block, impassive and defiant alike of the gods and of Fate. Northward, the enemy's forts extend in line, on either side of the black, sombre Moultrie House. James Island stretches seaward from Charleston on this side, and is continued in the horizon-line presented to the eye by Long Island. These are low beaches, dotted and diversified by sand-hills and Rebel forts, with the uniform background of pine trees and live oaks provided by nature as the fringe of nearly all the eastern coast of the Atlantic, below Hatteras; but to sea, beyond the monitors, are the blockading ships at anchor, watchful, calm spectators of this wonderful scene of struggle and desolation.

That which was once Sumter, presented to our present point of view, two sides of a frowning fort. No expense or labor had been spared to make it a perfect work—perfect, according to the lights in military engineering science that were known in the days when it was built. Where now is an indistinguishable rubbish heap of shapeless form and confounded materials, the sharp, precise lines of scarp, gorge, bastion, and parapet saluted the order-loving eyes of spectators, critical and uncritical. As the finishing piece in the series of forts wherewith Charleston was defended (Castle Pinckney, Fort Moultrie, and other works of brick and stone), it must have given symmetry and completeness to the whole. The ships and steam vessels, obliged to pass under its guns to and from the city, saluting as they went; the immense proportions of the work, made manifest by the sloops and small craft coasting under its shadow or tied to its base; the glowing, vehement sunshine above it, and its yeasty waves lapping its abrupt sides: such was, indeed, a picture worthy the sight and remembrance of all travelers.

Who of these could recognize it in that forlorn-looking mass of rubbish to which the guns of a justly-incensed fatherland have now reduced it? On the extreme west corner, nearest to Charleston, are some faint indications of what it once was. A few square yards of masonry remain comparatively unhurt. Yet even here the parapet is knocked clearly away for a space of fifteen feet, at least, and the eye rests on a house standing in the line of vision on the shore of Sullivan's Island, beyond the North Channel, that intervenes between the land and the fort. Follow the jagged outline to the east and you see other houses peeping over the top of the heap. Of some you can see nearly one-half from the crown of the roofs downward. Of others only the chimneys and upper shingles were visible a few days ago, and now the cloud of every shot, clearing away, shows you more of their forms, to prove that the mound of bricks is being gradually decreased in hight. The shots and shells pound away at the remains, on an average, one in each half minute, through the entire day. All night long the mortars in our two advanced works go on with their pulverizing practice. What structure, of brick or stone, could stand such hammering, so kept up?

But it is on the east face, or sea-wall of Sumter that destruction has done its work. Here has concentrated the fire of the army and navy. Four monitors, the Weehawken, the Patapsco, the Catskill and the Lehigh, have, since Tuesday, kept up their awful fire of 15-inch shells. Many of these fall short. Some of them go clear over and beyond their mark. But when and where they strike, the effects are noticeable in the masses of matter that immediately fly and fall from the parapet or sides of the work. A breach has been effected over which a storming party could pass in a few minutes to the interior of the fort. The north-east corner, partially undermined, topples and threatens momentarily to fall. And still do the pitiless conical shells bury and explode in the walls, and the solid 300, 200 and 100-pound shots follow them to complete the overthrow of what the first have mined and honeycombed. How men can live and move around in Sumter is a mystery—it is almost, indeed, a miracle. They manage every evening to fire from the top of the heap, near the west angle an "evening gun" at sunset, and to drop the flag. But latterly even these ceremonies have had to be modified. The sunset gun is only the firing of a bag of powder, whose flash is a signal to the city that the garrison holds out. Wrapping the ragged remnant of the flag around its frail stick is the only salute that can be given to the declining orb of day. The would-be sharpshooters are displaced, and no more crack their rifles vainly at the gunners in our works. The peeping pickets on the base, near the Charleston side of the fort, no longer peer inquisitively and timidly at us. They are all gone into the vaults and fastnesses of the fort, to undergo a process of slow incremation by the crumbling rubble falling ever around and upon them from all sides. An awful and futile duty is theirs—to remain on this memorial of desolation, to suffer slow but certain death, as the exemplars of a fortitude and tenacity unjustifiable by the cause that evokes and exacts from these men the sacrifice of their lives.

About 30 feet it is estimated have been taken from the average hight of Fort Sumter, except upon the east, or "sea face," where not more than a half of the original structure remains. The flagstaff has been thrice shot away. The flag is pierced and mutilated almost beyond recognition, and the field of white is all gone, only portions of the starry cross remaining. Still do our patient, impassive gunners pound away. Not a cheer is heard. The order and method of a machine-shop is observable around us. Except for the uniforms, you might see in these men only mechanics and laborers engaged in the daily routine of productive industry. Indeed, they are almost as little interfered with by the enemy, as are the workmen in the Novelty Works or any other great open-air factory in the North. Now and then comes a humming mortar-shell from Moultrie, or Simpkins or Johnson; but it has been carefully noted, from the beginning of its flight, and the methodical sentry, crying aloud "cover—Moultrie!" warns the men into their impregnable bomb-proofs. Not a man has been hurt all day long. Scarcely any casualties have occurred during the entire week. The surgeons, stretcher-bearers and ambulances are all on the spot. But they are little called for. The enemy's fire always is in inverse ratio to our own, has almost ceased.

Their guns are worn out or burst, or their owners see the shots falling short, and conclude to save instead of wasting their ammunition. Battery Simpkins, silenced early on Tuesday afternoon, has barely made itself felt since with a few rifle-shots. Moultrie fires shells with little effect. Johnson's shots fall short into the mud of the creek. Charleston may at any moment be fired by incendiary shells. As a hint to this effect, last Tuesday a 100-pounder Parrott in this battery put three shells (not containing "Greek fire") into the city, whereof one, exploding near St. Michael's steeple, caused a heavy smoke for some time afterward. In despair of hurting our main works, the Rebels fire at our forces on Black, Block, or Bank Island, for so is the place variously named. In reply, the gunboat Commodore McDonough keeps up a brisk fire on the batteries in Secessionville, thus harassing the communications of the enemy, who pass their supplies to and from the southern end of James Island through the trenchantly-named village just mentioned. By many officers the paucity of the Rebels' fire is accounted for by supposing that they are massing troops and stores for a descent upon our rear at Stono River. But here they are narrowly watched by gunboats; and Gen. Gillmore, whose headquarters are near this threatened part of his position, keeps under arms, night and day, a large force ready for any emergency.

Of all the pleasantly incongruous sights presentable in war, that of a lady, with her delicate curved outlines of form and face, and the sweeping festoons of her drapery, in the midst of the grim guns and dirt-heaps of a fort, is the most remarkable. While Wagner was hoarsely bellowing at Sumter to-day, an ambulance drove into the interior, and from it descended Mrs. Bragg, mother of Capt. Bragg, of Gen. Gillmore's staff. This lady recently arrived in the Department by the Arago. She is the guest of Gen. Gillmore. The General, who is as gallant as he is handsome and brave, happened to be in his works at the same moment, and escorted the lady over the fort, explaining to her the interesting features of the work. The fire from the forts was very heavy at the time. Rifled guns of 300 pounder caliber, and all intermediate sizes down to the commonplace mortar, were at work. The lady's curiosity and interest seemed to be very soon satisfied, and she left the fort to its distracting din.

Capt. Colvell, Company H, 3d R. I., in command of Battery Chatfield, had a narrow escape to-day. A mortar shell bursting two feet under him, threw him by the concussion some distance from the parapet into the air, whence he alighted on his feet, unhurt and utterly undisturbed in his wonted coolness and composure. In this battery the detachment of infantry consists of a portion of the 11th Maine Volunteers, Col. Plaisted.

Have any of the good folks in New-York or the rest of the world lost any children of late years? There are here a lot of soldiers, the "New-York Independent Battalion," who call themselves the "Lost Children." They speak, collectively, every distinct known in the civilized world, beside some others not known. As "Les Enfans Perdus" they were recruited in your city, and, through THE TRIBUNE, they beg to be remembered to Gotham. They are good soldiers. A portion of them garrison Fort Strong (formerly Wagner), under Capt. Wiley. Another school of these smart boys, under the tuition of Capt. McGraw, assembles daily in the fort.

You will see that the nomenclature of the several forts is changed. Gen. Gillmore, in honor of certain gallant officers, killed and mortally wounded in this Department, has re-named all the batteries left by the Rebels or erected by himself. I append his General Orders:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 94.—I. Medals of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct during the operations before Charleston, will be awarded by the Commanding General to a number of the enlisted men of this command, not exceeding three per cent of the present aggregate strength of their regiments, companies, and detachments that have been in action or on duty in the batteries or trenches.

Candidates for these honors will be nominated by company officers, acting for their respective companies in the capacity of a board. The recommendations of these boards will be forwarded to Post Commanders, through the usual channels, accompanied by reports of approval or disapproval of the several regimental commanders, with a separate report for each candidate. The lists thus obtained will be examined and pronounced upon by boards convened by Post Commanders, and composed exclusively of field officers, and will then be forwarded to these headquarters.

II. In honor of some of the brave men who have fallen on Morris Island during the present campaign, the following names are adopted for the works herein below designated, viz:

The work at Cummings Point will be known as Fort Putnam; that near it, on Morris Island, as Battery Chatfield; Fort Wagner as Fort Strong; the new work near the south end of Morris Island as Fort Shaw; that on Oyster Point as Battery Purviance; and that on the north end of Folly Island as Fort Green.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.

W. L. M. BURGER, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

The recent high tides have washed away more of Morris Island, invaded the floors of the forts, and swept out of Charleston harbor the much-feared and talked-of "obstructions." These last float up high and dry on the beaches of Morris and Folly Islands, and are instantly seized by the men and converted into fire-wood and tent-frames. Four full-sized pine trees, at least 50 feet long, are lashed transversely with spars, as distances of 12 feet apart. These rafts were fastened together, and marked in series by upright poles across the north channel of Charleston harbor. Attached to them were torpedoes, made of lager-beer kegs, fitted with conical ends of wood, and filled with powder, into which a wire was inserted. Behind these were linked railroad bars, some of which, entangled with the rafts, have also been driven ashore. A certain Admiral may still find "lions in his path." But he may depend on the fact, that we before long, will find means to furnish him with a sufficient number of sea-Samsons to encounter and slay all the feline monsters infesting the waters between Light-House Inlet and Charleston wharves.

C. B.

Particulars of the Boat Reconnoissance to Sumter by Capt. Ferris.

From our Special Correspondent.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1863.

There was a boat reconnoissance to Fort Sumter last evening. Capt. Ferris, of the "L'Enfans Perdu" regiment, in command of the boat infantry detached from his regiment, left Cummings Point last evening accompanied by twelve of his men, bound on an expedition to the parapet of Sumter.

The night was dark, and excepting the roughness of the waves, everything favored the undertaking, which was one of extreme hazard to the small party engaged, who ran imminent risk of annihilation or capture. They rowed slowly over, approaching the south face silently and touched the base of the ruined wall. Leaving one man in the boat, Capt. Ferris led the eleven others up the steep pile of debris, which crumbled and yielded beneath their tread, causing the Captain to slip in the ascent. By this accident his pistol was made to explode, giving the alarm to those above. The sentry on duty challenged after the usual manner, when Capt. Ferris requested him to be silent, asking him in a sharp voice if he did not know his friends, saying they were the relief from Charleston.

Failing to be deceived by this, the garrison immediately opened fire from about fifty muskets, when our men began to descend to the boat—two of them slightly wounded. The coxswain left in charge had busied himself in securing a collection of bricks as trophies. These they brought with them, together with others which fell pretty thickly in and around the boat. Much credit is due Capt. Ferris, for the coolness and bravery with which he conducted the affair, and, doubtless, had he had sufficient force, and had it been the design, he would have captured the fort.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BOAT RECONNOISSANCE.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 3, 1863.

The only event of interest which has occurred since the commencement of the bombardment was a reconnoissance made by Capt. Ferris of the Independent Battalion (L'Enfans Perdus) with 11 men to the wall of Fort Sumter, at about 8 o'clock this evening, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the garrison. They reached the fort and commenced the ascent, and were immediately fired upon. The result of the motion was two men wounded and a boat-load of brick and mortar. Capt. Ferris thinks he could have taken the fort had he had a reasonable force of his own.

THE APPEARANCE OF SUMTER.

To describe it in a few words, is that of a huge honeycomb, manufactured by gigantic bees for the gratification of the gods. The only part of the fort which bears any traces of identity, is the south-west angle, where a few remaining arches, considerably disfigured by the showers of iron hail which have assailed them, are the only evidences of former architectural ornament. The balance of the southern wall, exposed so long to our powerful and well directed guns, is a mountain of pulverized brick and mortar, without a line to indicate shape or a single feature of design. The eastern or sea-face, which is exposed to the fire both of our ships and shore batteries, is, perhaps, the most demolished of all; battered and bunged and crushed worse than the countenance of any prize-fighter who had been hammered to a jelly; the great hole that yawns at the sea, as if it would swallow even her if she would but leap into its throat, seeming like the entrance to Chaos.

Into the rough heaps of debris our shells go plunging, here crumbling a pile of stuff away and there throwing up another to be scattered may be by the very next shot.

The walls are now perfectly capable of being scaled, from two to two and a half foot having been shot away within the past eight days.

Perhaps no grander example of stern, stubborn resistance exists in all modern warfare than the persistent holding of this point by the Rebels; certainly history does not record one. The flag raised each time; the sunset gun; the watchful sentinels through the night, when at intervals our monstrous dogs of war howl out their deadly rage, cannot fail to stir in the hearts of our men that feeling of respect which the true soldier always has for a brave and determined foe.

Tuesday, Nov. 3.—Last night, at 11 o'clock, our guns opened after a silence of some hours, and continued to fire as usual at intervals through the night. This morning the firing is moderate.

N. O. S.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Advance and Brilliant Success—The Rebels taken by Surprise—A Redoubt Stormed and Taken—Twelve Hundred Rebels Captured with the Bayonet—Also, Four Batteries and Seven Stand of Colors—Great Bravery of the 5th Wisconsin and 6th Maine—Rebels Falling Back Along their Entire Line—Over 1,800 Prisoners Taken—Our Loss Between 700 and 800.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1863.

The following has been received:

FIRST DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 7—9:30 p. m.

Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick advanced to the railroad crossing, where he drove the enemy to the river, assaulted and captured two redoubts with artillery, on this side, taking a number of prisoners.

Maj.-Gen. French advanced to Kelly's Ford, driving the enemy in small force across the river, and captured several hundred prisoners at the Ford.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major General Comd'g.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 7—10 P. M.

Gen. Sedgwick reports capturing this p. m., in his operations, four Colonels, three Lieut.-Colonels, many other officers, and over eight hundred men, together with four battle-flags.

Gen. French captured over four hundred prisoners, officers and men.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

Our Special Correspondents' Account.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1863.

From the reports of your various Correspondents with the Army of the Potomac, we to-day make the following account of the operations of yesterday. The forward movement of the Army of the Potomac has thus far proved a decided success. The Army having been put into fighting trim, transportation being very considerably reduced, beginning with Headquarters Train, the different Corps were put in motion yesterday morning. Two Corps, the 5th and 6th, under Gen. Sedgwick, were to make an attack at Rappahannock Station; two others, the First and Third, under Gen. French, were to proceed to Kelly's Ford, it being intended to make a simultaneous attempt at crossing the River.

Gen. French's column reached Kelly's Ford first, in the afternoon, and a portion of the 3d Corps rapidly crossed, effecting a partial surprise of the enemy. They were found occupying rifle pits and earthworks, and while a portion of our infantry were so posted on this side of the river as to prevent any retreat from their position, another body of our troops made a sudden attack and succeeded in capturing nearly the whole force, numbering between 500 and 600, belonging principally to the 2d North Carolina Infantry.

The Rebel works further back from the river were then vigorously shelled, and the remainder of the force hastily retreated toward Rappahannock Station, where the other attack was progressing. The movements at this ford were well conducted and our casualties are reported as slight; perhaps twenty wounded. No pontoons were used, the river being fordable. The 3d Corps bivouacked on the south side of the Rappahannock last night.

When our troops were fording the river, a burly Rebel jumped from their rifle-pits and rushed toward our advancing column. Plunging into the river, he looked back to see if he was pursued, then, placing his thumb to his nose, with fingers extended, he yelled out to his former comrades, "Good bye, you d—d Graybacks; here's for the Yanks and a good cup of Yankee coffee."

Meanwhile, Gen. Sedgwick's column approached Rappahannock Station. There they found the Rebels in considerable force on this side of the river, occupying the works erected by our forces, and also intrenchments which they had recently thrown up for defensive purposes. As the column approached a heavy artillery fire was opened from the Rebel batteries, which were advantageously posted. The roads and the country being exceedingly dry the shot and shell raised clouds of dust, nearly blinding the men and hiding the Rebels from view.

Our batteries replied vigorously, and, under cover of their fire, a charge was gallantly made by the 5th Wisconsin and a Maine regiment, who, with a terrific yell, dashed upon and carried the redoubt, bayoneting the Rebels at their guns. Our loss here was very severe, thirteen commissioned officers being reported killed from the Maine regiment alone. The other troops advancing, the Rebels were driven from their position, and their entire force on this side the river, numbering over 1,200, captured.

Four batteries and seven stand of colors were also taken.

Following up his success, Gen. Sedgwick drove the Rebels from their position across the Rappahannock, capturing their pontoon train. Our losses here were very heavy, and will probably be between 600 and 700 killed and wounded. The wounds are said to be of the worst description, having been principally inflicted with fragments of shells.

The troops were exposed to a terrible fire from batteries on both sides of the river, but behaved with the greatest gallantry. The charge upon the Rebel works is spoken of as a most brilliant achievement, and the terrible loss of officers bears evidence of its desperate nature.

Among the prisoners are reported a brigadier-general, four colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, and 121 commissioned officers. The total number of prisoners is given at 1,816, principally North Carolina and Louisiana troops.

LATER.

General Sedgwick's troops left Warrenton yesterday morning, and after a march of eleven miles came upon a division of Ewell's Corps, who were completely surprised. Being strongly intrenched, they made a desperate fight, but were obliged to yield to the impetuous attacks of our troops, and the whole number were captured.

Gen. Bartlett's and Gen. Russell's Brigades of Gen. Wright's Division, 6th Army Corps, were the troops who charged the Rebel earthworks. The 6th Maine, 5th Wisconsin, 149th and 49th Pennsylvania, comprising Gen. Russell's Brigade, were exposed to a terrible fire. The 6th Maine went into the fight with 370 men, and came out with only 85.

The 5th Wisconsin lost about 100. Our entire loss in killed and wounded will be between 750 and 800. The fight lasted about an hour and a half, but the heaviest losses were incurred during the charge, in a space of about fifteen minutes.

All the prisoners, about 1,800 in number, reached this city to-night; also 600 hundred of our wounded who are being removed to the hospitals. The soldiers are reported to be in the best of spirits and delighted at the prospect of again meeting the foe. Gen. Meade is determined to follow up his successes rapidly, and to strike vigorous blows at his antagonist wherever and whenever opportunity offers.

Gen. Sedgwick is now at Brandy Station, and has every advantage of position. All the corps are in easy supporting distance, and the Rebels are falling back along their entire line in the direction of Culpepper.

From present indications Lee will not fight until he reaches his former strong position on the south bank of the Rapidan.

There are now no indications of the enemy near the south bank of the Rappahannock, and it is thought by some that Lee's force has again been materially reduced, merely making a show of strength by contesting the fords. A brigade of Rebel cavalry is reported to be in the rear of Meade's army and between Catlett's and Bristow Stations.

Yesterday morning, when the army commenced marching, an attack was made by Rebel cavalry near Warrenton, who succeeded in capturing one hundred mules and horses. These were subsequently recaptured by our forces. Part of the forces belonging to the Department of Washington are within supporting distance of Meade's troops, and will guard the Orange and Alexandria R. R. Work is still progressing on the reconstruction of the road.

The proprietor of the house where Gen. Pleasanton had his headquarters for some days past, having excited suspicion by his excessive professions of loyalty, was arrested on the General's leaving. His guerrilla uniform was found buried in his yard, and other evidence came up against him. Four or five of his neighbor guerrillas were also arrested.

Another Account of the Fight.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1863.

It appears from information received here to-night that yesterday morning the 5th and 6th Army Corps, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick, advanced to Rappahannock Station, they having the right wing of the army. The 1st, 2d and 3d Army Corps, forming the left wing, under Maj.-Gen. French, proceeded to Kelly's Ford.

When the right wing reached the Rappahannock, the enemy were found to be in considerable force holding this side of the river. The Rebel batteries, earthworks, and redoubts crowned the banks on each side of the Rappahannock.

Gen. Sedgwick at once advanced and stormed them with great gallantry and impetuosity, causing much slaughter, and taking a large number of prisoners.

When Gen. French reached Kelly's Ford, about six miles below Rappahannock Station, the enemy threw across an entire division to support their picket line on this side.

Gen. French hastily took a position, so as to bring his artillery to bear upon them, and proceeded to shell them with marked effect, not only killing a large number, but throwing them into utter confusion, scattering them wildly and taking many prisoners.

Gen. French, following up his advantage, immediately threw the 1st division of the 3d Corps, commanded by Gen. Birney, across the river, which ended his operations for the day.

This morning he crossed the river with the remainder of his command. Gen. Sedgwick had previously crossed it, and at 9 o'clock this morning the two wings had formed a junction, and held both banks of the river.

The enemy after their defeat in these two engagements were so hotly pursued by our victorious forces, that they threw themselves into the river in their efforts to escape, where some were drowned and many were killed by our infantry.

All the artillery the Rebels had on this side was captured. It is reported to be seven guns. Their whole camp equipage undoubtedly fell into our hands, as they were compelled to leave it in their hasty retreat.

Gen. Buford's cavalry crossed at Sulphur Springs to cover the right flank, several miles above Rappahannock Station; and Gens. Gregg and Kilpatrick crossed below Kelly's Ford, to cover the left flank. No definite information of their operations had been received up to noon to-day.

The enemy, after crossing the Rappahannock under cover of the night, moved in the direction of Culpepper, and the advance of our forces, supposed to be cavalry, reached Brandy Station early to-day.

This morning our whole line advanced, and Gen. Meade no doubt pressed rapidly forward after the retreating foe.

Flight of the Rebels Below the Rapidan—Cavalry Fight at Waterloo Bridge—The Rebels Soon Driven Over the River—Our Army up to the Rapidan—The Enemy in their Intrenchments on the South Side—The Heroism of the Charges on the Redoubts.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9, 1863.

No considerable opposition was offered to the onward march of the Army of the Potomac yesterday, the Rebel, having rapidly fallen back, and placed the Rapidan between them and the advancing columns. A brigade of Buford's cavalry encountered a brigade of Rebel cavalry at Waterloo Bridge yesterday morning, and, after a short fight, drove them across the river. Having orders to proceed in another direction, the pursuit was not followed up.

Last night Buford's cavalry occupied Culpepper, and the main body of the army was in the vicinity of Brandy Station. To-day our advance has pushed on, and is at the Rapidan. The enemy are on the south side of the river, in their old intrenchments. Our forces were rapidly moving upon the different fords of the Rapidan. If any determined resistance is to be made, it will probably be in disputing the passage of this river.

Meanwhile it is reported that a movement is being made by another column in a more southerly direction, and the reports of Kilpatrick's being in possession of the hights back of Fredericksburg are reiterated. It is furthermore stated that Gen. Lee is not with the forces in front of Meade, but that Gens. A. P. Hill and Ewell are in command. Lee is reported to have gone to Chattanooga.

The prisoners taken make the usual brags of how Meade will soon be whipped, and give out mysterious hints as to his being drawn into a trap. The Rebels confirm the reported destitution of their army, and the North Carolina troops captured declare that they will not again take up arms. The North Carolinians and the Louisiana Tigers had a fight in the cars, on their way to town, upon this topic, the former boldly saying they were heartily sick of the war, and did not wish to be exchanged. The latter called them "poltroons," and at length the two parties came to blows.

The hero of the affair on Saturday at Rappahannock Station is Gen. Russell, commanding a brigade in the 6th Corps, who volunteered to lead the charge against the enemy's works, which resulted in the capture of nearly every Rebel in them. The 6th Maine and 5th Wisconsin Regiments, which have always borne high reputations for gallantry, are particularly mentioned for intrepidity in the charge. With great coolness, and a foresight seldom exhibited in such movements, they secured every avenue of escape, seizing the guns in the south work and turning them upon the bridge, thus preventing the flight of the enemy. This charge, led by Gen. Russell, and made after dark, is justly regarded as one of the most brilliant exploits of the War.

The guerrillas again become active along the Orange and Alexandria Road. Last night they fired the large piles of wood between Manassas Junction and Fairfax Court-House, accumulated by the Company during the year at great expense. One pile containing several thousand cords was burning this morning, without any prospects of its being saved.

Cavalry Fight Near Stevensburg.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9, 1863.

Information received from the Army of the Potomac to-night, mentions that an aid of Gen. Kilpatrick's arrived from the front late Saturday night, and reported that that officer encountered and fought with a body of Rebel cavalry near Stevensburg, late in the afternoon of that day.

The enemy's pontoon bridge over the river directly behind their works, fell into our hands, after Gen. Sedgwick's defeat of the Rebels, and was placed in charge of the 15th New-York Engineers.

The bridge consisted of only five boats, and those were the same which were abandoned by the Engineer brigade for want of transportation at the Chickahominy last year.

The cannonading on Sunday evening was probably Gen. Buford's light batteries and some of the Rebel cavalry with guns in the vicinity of the Yew Hills, north-east of Culpepper. Nothing authentic had, up to 10 o'clock this morning, been received from that quarter, at which time all was quiet.

The railroad and telegraph on the opposite side of the Rappahannock were found uninjured.

Our cavalry are reported at Culpepper.

At the latest accounts part of our forces was at Brandy Station, while another was two miles the other side of Kelly's Ford. Some of our troops were at other points.

THE CHARGE ON THE REDOUBTS.

The correspondent of *The Washington Chronicle* gives the following graphic account of the heroic charge on the Rebel redoubts:

"The 1st Division, 6th Corps, commanded by Gen. Russell, were drawn up in two lines of battle, about one mile from the run. The 1st Division, 5th Corps, formed the left. The ground was open, covered with a heavy growth of dead grass. Immediately in front were the guns of the enemy, the gunners plainly visible. Not a half a mile over this ground, the 1st Brigade, supported by the 2d, which was under temporary command of Col. Ellmaker of the 119th Pennsylvania, advanced on double quick. Two ditches, wide, deep and muddy, had to be crossed. For a moment there was a slight confusion, but the line was soon dressed, and they continued on, through showers of grape and canister. Not a rifle was fired until our men got close to the redoubts. When the last cannon was fired at the storming party, they were not ten feet from their muzzles. Sergt. Roberts of the 6th Maine, was the first to leap into the fort. Being alone, he was ordered to surrender, and had just laid his rifle down when he jumped a score or more of his comrades. Quick as lightning he took up his piece, dashed up to a tall color-sergeant, snatched the flag from his hand, and bore it off in triumph. Another man took an officer prisoner, and became so enthusiastic that he felt obliged to guard the prisoner he had to guard. At last his anxiety to join in the melee became so great that he caught his prisoner by the collar and kicked and pushed him over the ramparts of the fort. A few Rebels fled to the river, and one was shot in the water. Many took refuge in the neighboring fort, but they were soon captured, and a brigade of infantry.

"Griffin's battery now got the range of the left hand fort. Shell after shell was plunged into the earthen square. The place, for a moment, was untenable. The Louisiana Tigers withdrew in a moment to breathe the fresh air. The 2d Brigade (1st Division, 5th Corps) dashed through the embrasures and over the parapet of the vacant fortress. The line was encircling the Louisianians, and in five minutes after a deadly volley was heard, a cheer pealed out on the evening air—the fort was captured, and the Tigers caged. Four guns were found in the fort, and the men of the Louisiana brigade, commanded by Gen. Hayes, numbered among our captures. We held the line of the Rappahannock that night. The men slept on their arms. The next morning the Rebels were not to be seen. Their pontoons were there but they had fled."

FROM GEN. THOMAS'S ARMY.

An Important Enterprise Successfully Executed—Midnight Expedition under Gen. Wm. F. Smith—A Very Important Position Secured—The Enemy Outgeneraled—Opening of the River to Bridgeport—Lookout Mountain Cut Out.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 27, 1863.

A very important and perfectly successful expedition, under the command of Gen. Wm. F. Smith, Chief of Engineers, who projected it, took place last night—rather at an early hour this morning—it being part of the plan now being executed for opening the river to Bridgeport. It will be remembered that, by seizing Lookout Mountain, the Rebels obtained possession of the railroad and river between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, and sent our trains across Waldron's Ridge and through Sequatchy Valley—an almost impossible route. To open the river was, therefore, a matter of prime importance, to which Gen. Thomas addressed himself immediately on succeeding Gen. Rosecrans. To take Lookout, the key—it was regarded as such—would be a heavy undertaking. Therefore, some other plan became necessary. On the arrival of Gen. Grant, he, with Gens. Thomas and Smith, reconnoitered the position. The result was the adoption of Gen. Smith's plan, which has been successfully executed under his own immediate direction.

The river after passing Chattanooga makes one of its characteristic bends, forming a peninsula, across which the distance is little over two miles, though to the given point the distance by the current is about eight miles, winding round Lookout and the neighboring peaks, at the base of which the Rebels have their pickets, and in the immediate neighborhood a force large enough here to completely command the river. The given point indicated is known as *Brown's Ferry*, where there is a gap, on either side of which are elevations from three to six hundred feet, sloping abruptly to the river's edge, and where, it was known, was a considerable Rebel force. To seize this point was the object of the expedition.

There were many serious obstacles in the way. To transport boats across the narrow neck, launch, place men in them, and row across the men, was one method. But it was clear that by the time the requisite force was in the stream the enemy would be warned of what was going on, and the landing, if made at all, would necessarily be made in the face of an opposing force, with every advantage of position. It is not difficult to perceive that such an undertaking would be exceedingly hazardous, with several chances of failure. Gen. Smith put it aside and sought for an alternative, and this was agreed to. It was to place a considerable force in boats, float them down the river past the Rebel lines, and land at the point proposed to be occupied. Running the gauntlet of the Rebel fire for half a dozen miles was a contingency scarcely to be avoided. The current being at the rate of about five miles an hour, the boats, aided by vigorous rowing, could land our force at its destination before a general alarm could be raised or any considerable opposing force concentrated to resist the landing; besides, the point of landing would not be indicated, and the enemy would be ignorant where to concentrate, even though the boats should be discovered. The presumption was that by celerity of motion and skillful management our force would be able to land even in the face of the sharp fire which was to be expected from the enemy's pickets. Once landed, and the position, which is a natural *tête du pont*, fairly in our possession, there could be no longer a doubt of the issue of the undertaking.

A force of about twelve hundred men, selected for the occasion, under the command of Gen. Hazen, was placed in boats at the Chattanooga landing, a little past midnight last night. A gap had been made in the pontoon bridge below to allow them to drop through, and about 3 o'clock in the morning the flotilla began to drop down with the current. The moon was at its full, and unobscured by a single cloud. An occasional fog-cloud drifted past the base of Lookout, and settled along the river's margin. The boats floated noiselessly with the current, hugging the friendly shore. The width of the river varies from eight to twelve hundred feet, so that if the flotilla was unobserved it would be a most extraordinary circumstance. The plan was not to use the oars unless the Rebels took the alarm, and additional speed therefore became important, not only to be under fire the shortest time possible, but to reach the destination before the enemy could concentrate.

Having seen his flotilla pass within the shadow of grim Lookout, and trusting to the strong arms and true hearts in them for the rest, Gen. Smith proceeded directly across the little Peninsula to Brown's Ferry, whither Capt. West and Lieut. Dusser, and other members of the staff had proceeded, with all the appliances in wagons, for throwing a pontoon bridge across the river in the shortest time possible after the opposite side had been occupied by our troops. Arriving there the General and his assistant awaited, of course, with no little anxiety, the coming of the flotilla.

Keeping as near in as possible to the opposite shore, the boats passed Lookout, and wound around the abrupt bend. At numerous points Rebel pickets could be seen at their posts, or warming themselves by fires built on the river's edge. Once, indeed, one was heard to ask; "Is that a boat?" "No, it's a log," said the other. A friendly fog interposed for a few moments, and gliding with the current, in perfect silence, with not a word spoken, just as the gray of the morning began to streak the horizon, the boats neared the position, as yet unobserved.

To Gen. Smith and his party, waiting to catch some indication of the progress—yet without hearing a single shot, much less the expected gauntlet of picket fire—those were long two hours consumed in the noiseless passage.

Thus far everything had worked with unexpected smoothness. The place where the boats had been directed to make the landing was the gorge between the two elevations spoken of, through which runs a road to Lookout Valley in the rear. Gen. Hazen with a large party had landed above, and were climbing the steep ascent which commanded the position. By some mistake the head of the column of boats that were to land below, floated too far down, and it was the shouting of an officer stationed on one side of the river, that gave the Rebels the first knowledge of the presence of the flotilla. The pickets opened fire on our men before they had touched the shore, and for a moment matters promised to be serious. Pulling stoutly at their oars, the men soon regained the lost ground, and leaping from the boats, poured a volley into the Rebels, who fell back through the Gap, closely pursued. Having gained the crest of the Gap our men were met by a hot fire from a regiment, from the Rebel encampment in the Valley, who were coming at a double-quick toward the river. Outnumbered as they were, our men for the moment wavered; but, reënforcement from other boats coming up, a single volley put the Rebels to flight. They attempted to ascend the hight, but Gen. Hazen was already there and with two pieces of artillery and the whole Rebel force, consisting of a brigade of Longstreet's force, made a hasty exit up the Valley toward Lookout, leaving five dead bodies, one of them a Captain, on the field. They were seen to carry off several wounded, among them a Colonel.

The object of the expedition being to take and hold the Gap and its flanking peaks, our force was withdrawn to that particular business. The boats were manned and sent for other troops that had gone down by land and were waiting on the opposite side. In less than an hour a large body of troops, with the 1st Tennessee battery, Capt. Abbott, had been thrown across, and the position fully occupied. What nature had not done to render it impregnable, our men got themselves about to do, and before the top of Lookout was gilded by the setting sun, it was not an idle boast, that, let Bragg come, with the Confederacy at his back, our men would bid defiance to him. On the lesser peak Gen. Turchin was posted. His position was everything that could be wished.

Meantime the work of laying the pontoon bridge had been vigorously commenced by the 1st Michigan Engineers, Capt. Fox, under the immediate direction of Lieut. Dusser of Gen. Smith's staff, the eye of the General keeping a keen oversight over the combined operations. At this point the river is about 850 feet wide, and in a little more than six hours the bridge had been laid, and its approaches completed. The manner in which this part of the enterprise was executed reflected great credit on Lieut. Dusser. Nor can too much praise be awarded to Capt. Fox and his men, who, though the Rebels at one time undertook to shell them, relaxed their labors not for a moment. They had the satisfaction of witnessing one of the most beautiful bridges ever laid, which won from many officers high praise for all engaged in laying it.

I have to record the casualties on our side in the engagement in the morning as follows:

KILLED—Wm. L. Robertson, Co. C, 6th Ind.; Charles McTeown, Co. C, 23d Ky.; Melvin Howard, Co. B, 5th Ky.

WOUNDED—Dr. Barr, 1st Ohio, buckshot in arm, not serious; Allen Dougherty, Co. F, 6th Ind., leg; Lieut. C. H. Hills, 4th Ohio, arm and side, severe; Lieut. Galbraith, 124th Ohio, thigh, severe; Sergt. C. A. Bennet, 41st Ohio, in foot, severe; James Simmons, Co. K, 124th Ohio, in chest, probably mortal; W. Clark, Co. K, 124th Ohio, in foot, slight; Frank Miller, Co. E, 23d Ky., arm, slight; E. Tucker, Co. D, 23d Ky., hand, slight; Thos. M. Parish, Co. D, 23d Ky., leg, severe; Julius Taylor, Co. C, 23d Ky., leg, severe; R. Buffington, Co. D, 23d Ky., both legs, severe; Thos. Lilley, Co. G, 23d Ky., side; Sergt. Wm. Johnson, Co. H, 23d Ky., arm, severe; Charles Frazer, Co. H, 23d Ky., leg, severe; Edw. Pines, Co. D, 23d Ky., hand, slight.

To the distant reader, by whom the character of the results secured by this movement cannot be fully appreciated, the importance of it will not be completely understood. Its success has solved a problem of the highest moment. It is better than a battle, for, without serious loss of life, ends have been attained which the enemy was prepared to use all their force to prevent. By a stroke of strategy the enemy have been circumvented and deprived of that which was relied on to give effect to all their plans. Lookout Mountain ceases to be more than an egg with the yolk out. The necessity of taking it has been avoided. All the benefits that would flow from taking that important position have been secured without the cost of taking it, and the motives which the Rebels had for taking and holding that key position have, in a large measure, ceased to exist. It is essentially a bloodless victory of the very first magnitude, that reflects the very highest credit on the General who conceived and planned the enterprise, and on all who assisted to carry it into successful execution. We look for the opening of the river in a few days.

C. D. B.

Home Vote of Ohio.—[Official.]

The following is the official home vote of Ohio for Governor and Auditor of State, at the election held Oct. 13, 1863:

Counties.	Governor: Brough, Union.	Governor: Vallandigham, Cop.	Auditor of State: Godman, Union.	Auditor of State: Hubbard, Cop.
Adams	1,768	1,740	1,768	1,780
Allen	1,745	1,958	1,740	1,992
Ashland	2,027	2,206	2,017	2,243
Ashtabula	5,708	882	5,714	915
Athens	2,788	1,008	2,794	1,021
Auglaize	1,160	2,166	1,155	2,190
Belmont	3,299	3,232	3,308	3,284
Brown	2,566	2,674	2,568	2,722
Butler	2,998	4,013	3,000	4,037
Carroll	1,782	1,194	1,785	1,245
Champaign	2,656	1,582	2,658	1,606
Clarke	3,236	1,540	3,234	1,555
Clermont	3,091	2,979	3,077	3,035
Clinton	2,682	1,151	2,679	1,180
Columbiana	4,141	2,356	4,139	2,401
Coshocton	2,140	2,448	2,127	2,466
Crawford	1,910	2,924	1,886	1,941
Cuyahoga	9,830	4,265	9,858	4,264
Darke	2,411	2,753	2,412	2,774
Defiance	1,038	1,443	1,036	1,456
Delaware	2,749	1,631	2,751	1,646
Erie	3,046	1,395	3,080	1,374
Fairfield	3,327	3,448	3,324	3,476
Fayette	1,741	1,087	1,746	1,136
Franklin	4,508	5,226	4,481	5,330
Fulton	1,778	824	1,776	849
Gallia	2,325	863	2,302	891
Geauga	2,961	350	2,963	361
Greene	3,370	1,464	3,363	1,489
Guernsey	2,578	1,948	2,575	1,987
Hamilton	20,671	13,955	20,594	14,191
Hancock	2,020	2,195	2,022	2,230
Hardin	1,570	1,336	1,564	1,361
Harrison	2,237	1,413	2,235	1,448
Henry	878	1,001	871	1,032
Highland	2,837	2,405	2,825	2,463
Hocking	1,334	1,655	1,329	1,688
Holmes	1,140	2,545	1,140	2,555
Huron	3,996	1,759	3,992	1,803
Jackson	1,644	1,268	1,639	1,266
Jefferson	3,275	1,439	3,268	1,466
Knox	2,765	2,535	2,763	2,556
Lake	2,664	368	2,667	363
Lawrence	2,269	855	2,274	874
Licking	3,335	3,794	3,325	3,856
Logan	2,477	1,457	2,482	1,460
Lorain	4,370	1,365	4,373	1,389
Lucas	3,585	1,712	5,556	1,783
Madison	1,533	1,006	1,530	1,054
Mahoning	2,837	2,161	2,834	2,168
Marion	1,471	1,610	1,473	1,625
Medina	2,830	1,498	2,828	1,533
Meigs	3,034	1,231	3,041	1,246
Mercer	758	1,859	756	1,872
Miami	3,570	2,108	3,567	2,143
Monroe	1,375	2,919	1,370	2,971
Montgomery	5,086	5,020	5,080	5,064
Morgan	2,387	1,688	2,384	1,736
Morrow	2,270	1,661	2,266	1,692
Muskingum	4,244	3,526	4,233	3,609
Noble	2,058	1,686	2,054	1,720
Ottawa	786	798	783	813
Paulding	712	264	712	269
Perry	1,655	1,878	1,651	1,910
Pickaway	2,138	2,219	2,132	2,285
Pike	954	1,356	952	1,378
Portage	3,335	1,784	3,328	1,842
Preble	2,552	1,593	2,550	1,600
Putnam	989	1,534	987	1,549
Richland	2,830	3,154	2,807	3,235
Ross	3,175	2,902	3,173	2,970
Sandusky	2,143	2,193	2,139	2,121
Scioto	2,254	1,727	2,247	1,772
Seneca	2,906	3,229	2,906	3,266
Shelby	1,514	1,850	1,513	1,877
Stark	4,559	3,972	4,550	4,024
Summit	3,768	1,510	3,766	1,555
Trumbull	4,726	1,631	4,715	1,714
Tuscarawas	2,913	2,885	2,891	2,959
Union	2,041	1,165	2,035	1,182
Van Wert	1,057	1,062	1,054	1,073
Vinton	1,163	1,336	1,160	1,355
Warren	3,647	1,305	3,647	1,305
Washington	3,650	2,785	3,629	2,821
Wayne	3,008	3,116	3,002	3,179
Williams	1,555	1,318	1,956	1,348
Wood	2,280	1,175	2,279	1,211
Wyandot	1,066	1,679	1,661	1,707
Total	247,216	185,464	246,657	188,770

Total vote on Governor 432,680
Total vote on Auditor of State 435,427
Brough's majority 61,752
Godman's majority 57,887

The vote for Auditor of State is a fair average of the State ticket. Brough falls some 1,500 votes behind the State ticket.

VOTE OF 1862 AND 1863 COMPARED.

1862. Secretary of State.		1863. Auditor of State.	
Armstrong (Dem.)	184,332	Godman (Union)	246,657
Kennon (Union)	178,755	Hubbard (Cop.)	188,770
Total	363,087	Total	435,427
Dem. maj. in 1862	5,577	Union maj. in 1863	57,887
		Add Democratic majority of 1862	5,577
		Union gain over 1862	63,464

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1863.

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THE MISSOURI MISCHIEF.

We do not absolutely know that the Administration has succeeded in defeating its friends and restoring its enemies to power in Missouri; but that is the probable result. In fact, the combination against the "Radicals" or Immediate Emancipationists was intrinsically so strong that we wonder that its success was or is at all doubtful. In the first place, there were only Judges to elect (save in one or two counties where vacancies had occurred in the Legislature), so that a full vote was not to be expected. Next, the "Conservative" coalition had the immense advantage of supporting the three Judges at present in office, who are not traitors, and who appear to be personally able and unexceptionable men. Had it been possible to avoid a contest without justifying the inference that they conceded the superior strength of their opponents, the "Radicals" would have more wisely refrained from making nominations, as all those who are not decided "Radicals" were certain to vote for the old Judges. But, apart from this heavy make-weight, the "Conservative" array was made up of the following elements:

1. The Secessionists or Rebels, who were originally about forty per cent (or more than a third) of the people of Missouri, and who, though heavily depleted (as are the loyal) by the exactions and casualties of the War, are still a very formidable minority of the whole people.

2. The Copperheads; who do not want the Union divided, preferring to see it reconstructed in the interest and under the auspices of the Slave Power.

3. Those who consider it "Democratic" to uphold Slavery at all times.

4. The office-holders and personal adherents of the Gamble or State dynasty.

5. The Federal office-holders, military and civil, and the contracting (boat-building, &c.) interest, which has great power in parts of the State.

All these combined, with the advantage of supporting the incumbent Judges, have probably carried the State by a small majority. Let us see how:

The St. Louis Evening News of the 5th inst. says:

"We assert, without the fear of contradiction, that four-fifths of the vote cast for the Conservative candidates on Tuesday last are *disloyal*, and the same vote, if left to its own volition, *untrammeled* in every respect, would to-morrow vote for casting Missouri's destiny with the Southern Confederacy.

"Don't ignore this palpable fact, Mr. Loyal Conservative! If you are some of the leaders of that party that we could name, you *know* the fact, and you *feel* that we have crowded an unpleasant *truth* upon you. The thing is so, and there is no escape for you, Mr. Loyal Conservative! You have voted with the Rebels, and the Rebels have voted for you. Let us see:

"Calloway gives 1,337 Conservative votes and 122 Radical. What do you say of this county, Mr. Loyal Conservative? Calloway was so intensely disloyal that she even permitted the Lunatic Asylum to be robbed of its bedding and blankets by the Rebels, and the poor, gibbering inmates thrown out upon the cold charity of the world. How does she now vote? One-fifth of the 1,519 votes which she cast is 303 and a fraction. She cast only 122 Radical votes in this election, falling short 181 votes of what we conceded to be one-fifth of the Conservative vote that is loyal.

"How do you like that figuring, Mr. Loyal Conservative? Calloway County, to-day, is disloyal, and if she had been in Maryland instead of Missouri, she would only have cast 122 votes in the late election under President Lincoln's instructions. You know it, Mr. Loyal Conservative! You, Sir, that we could name!

"Let us take one more county Sir. Clay will do. Clay is reported 1,200 majority for the Conservative ticket. That county permitted the United States Arsenal to be robbed of its arms and ammunition, its own citizens participating in the act. They were the first arms used in North-West Missouri against loyal men. The county was intensely disloyal, and is disloyal to-day, if the President's Maryland *test* be the guide in determining disloyalty. Col. Moss himself stated in the State Convention that out of 'two thousand two hundred voters' in Clay County, there were '*scarcely* two hundred men but *have sons in Price's army*.' Tell us, Mr. Loyal Conservative, where her 1,200 Conservative majority comes from? Do, if you please.

"We might go on and ventilate the vote of Howard, Randolph, Boone, Monroe, and other disloyal counties; but the illustrations we have given will suffice. The Conservative vote, on Tuesday last, was obtained in the most disloyal counties of Missouri, and there is no disguising the fact. The same counties, left *untrammeled*, would vote for Missouri's *seceding* to-morrow. Here is the company you have been keeping, Mr. Loyal Conservative!"

The Hannibal Courier of the 4th, to the same purpose, says:

"The overwhelming defeat sustained by the combined forces of Conservatives, Secessionists, Rebels, *et id omne genus*, on Monday [at the charter election], seems to have aroused them to the determination of making one terrific and exhaustive assault upon the Radical forces on Tuesday. They accordingly mustered their squads, companies and detachments, and lugged in every man who could by any persuasion be induced to vote. Heavy reënforcements came in from the country to assist in the unexpected glorious triumph over Freedom. The Secesh from Ralls county, and from the adjacent country came in by scores, to sustain the sinking cause of Gov. Gamble and Pro-Slavery despotism. Every hoary-headed Secessionist in the country around and in the city, marched straight to the polls, swallowed the oath and voted the Conservative ticket. They fully anticipated a complete triumph and a neutralization of the record of freedom made the day before. But when the polls were finally closed and the ballots all counted the Conservative chaps stood aghast in astonishment. After almost all their superhuman efforts to make Hannibal appear Conservative, she showed a clear Radical majority, over the whole unprincipled hotch-pot of 144!"

The Missouri Democrat of like date has the following letter, showing how Military influence was brought to bear to elect the ticket supported by every Rebel in the State. We commend it to the special regard of our cotemporaries who are so indignant at the use of Military power on the side of Emancipation:

"BOONEVILLE, November 4, 1863.

"Our victory over the Rebel Conservative ticket yesterday in this city was so glorious and significant that I cannot refrain giving you an account of the difficulties which the Radicals had to contend with in overcoming the hosts of Copperheads, bushwhackers, Gamble's bonded men, and returned Rebels from Dixie. We expected to meet this treasonable host at the polls, and sure enough at an early hour they began to make their appearance on the streets, and in about an hour our principal street was thronged with them, wending their way to the polls to cast their vote for the ticket of *The Missouri Republican*. Bushwhackers who have been hiding in the brush for months, seeking to waylay and assassinate Union men, Rebels from Price's army, Copperheads and *Conservative Union men*, were putting their heads together to devise ways and means to defeat the Radicals; and as I passed through Main street I was forcibly struck with the similarity of this crowd with that of Shelby's Rebel army in its late raid on the city, and that a raid was about to be made on the ballot-box, which, if not met by the Radical voters in force, would be captured. Rebels who have never dared to show themselves in town since the gallant Lyon drove them out, were on hand to cast their votes for the Rebel Conservative ticket. The commander of the post here—Col. Wear, one of Gamble's pets—addressed his men, I am informed, and offered to treat them all if they would vote the ticket, and said that he wished that he had 100,000 votes to put in. In addition to all this, there were about fifty Rebel refugees from the upper counties who voted for their ticket; and notwithstanding all this, the Radicals marched to the polls, and when the votes were counted the Radical ticket had eighteen majority."

—We are expecting every hour to hear of the election from Missouri of two "Conservative" U. S. Senators, one of them a "Claybank" or Blair-Bates man; the other an unequivocal Copperhead—as a fit consummation of this strange coalition. The People elected an Emancipation Legislature; but a portion of the majority have gone after strange gods, and will unite in elevating to the Senate at least one who will oppose not only Emancipation but the entire policy of the Administration. But if the President wants such supporters in the Senate, the rest of us can only do our best to give him better.

But, though deserted by those who should be its leading supporters, the Good Cause is still onward. *The St. Louis Democrat* gives an account of the results of the recent Election in that city, from which we condense the following exhibit:

	Total Vote.	Radical.	Claybank.	Democratic.
State....Nov. 1862	6,316	4,502	2,906	
Charter..Apr. 1863	5,839	3,292	4,072	
State....Nov. 1863	6,310	"Conser-4,480-vative."		

Showing a clear Radical majority last week over their combined opponents of 1,830. And the choice of a Copperhead U. S. Senator by the votes of members chosen as Emancipationists or Radicals will doubtless accelerate the impulse destined to make Missouri a Free State. All will come right at last, but this hardly reconciles us to seeing the Administration firing on its friends—not friends in the sense of flatterers or servile followers, but those by whom it must at all events be sustained, and with whose success in the great object of their struggle its own fate and fame are inextricably blended.

WHAT THEY WANT.

If, as the proverb asserts, misery really does love company, we commend the sadly-cyphering Copperheads of New-York to the latest lugubrious intelligence from their dear Confederacy. Anything with a leaner or more hungry look than the Richmond newspapers present it would be impossible to conceive of; for the editors really talk as if they would be soon driven to that dire contingency mentioned in Volpone of "fatting by eating once a month a man." What will make this less tolerable is that they will not be able to eat their slaves, for apart from natural repugnance to black meat, man-merchandise is ruling at $6,000 per cap for prime (Confederate currency, of course), which would make choice cuts more expensive than atolans or Perigore pies. There will be nothing for it then but for emaciated Patriarchs to draw lots, like ship-wrecked Jacks in the long-boat, and for the ill-fated to deliver themselves resignedly to the butcher, after taking a tender farewell of their families. In Richmond, if it be not a bull to say so, the bone of contention is meat. Beef, the reporters no longer quote. They might as well quote ambrosia. *The Dispatch* of the 31st of October calls upon all loyal citizens to turn vegetarians, and leave what flesh there is for the army. So the Confederacy—it is no great news—wants victual.

Then again, to go lower down, *The Richmond Dispatch* laments a wide-spread lack of shoes. "That there should," exclaims that paper, "be a single barefoot soldier in the army which defends Richmond, much more half a brigade, is a shame and a scandal." So the Confederacy needs shoes.

About the next want there is something dreadful. It is very much as if Providence, by a special decree, should withdraw all the oxygen from the Southern atmosphere. "He who aspires to be a hero," said Dr. Johnson at the Club, "must drink brandy." That must be the reason Bragg turns out no better, for we find "apple brandy" quoted in Richmond at $36 per gallon—a price sufficient to stagger—or to keep from staggering—the most ardent aspirant for military glory. So the Confederacy lacks spirits.

But bread is a tolerable substitute for beef. Most certainly, if a hungry man can get it. This he will not be likely to do, when the Price Current opens its quotation of flour, by stating that there is none in the market. This reminds one of the traveler's chapter on "Snakes in Iceland," which simply and briefly was—"There are no snakes in Iceland." Only "an occasional barrel" in all Richmond, at from $55 for superfine, to $70 per barrel for extra. Corn meal at $13 per bushel. So the Confederacy lacks bread.

This will do for a specimen of material wants. Richmond, by the confession of its own newspapers, is starving. This is the same city in which, not a thousand years ago, the Virginian Jeremiahs predicted woe and desolation to the North—grass growing in Broadway—universal hunger gnawing at the Northern vitals—general bankruptcy shaking the Northern exchanges—bread mobs dominating in the Northern streets—anarchy replacing Northern Governments. Yet we still live and move and have our being. We were to be starved into concession—but the starvation appears to be in quite another quarter.

Now let us turn from the material to the moral exigencies of the Confederacy. The same Richmond newspaper from which we have quoted already, declares that the people will no longer volunteer, "whether in men, money, or provisions." "The day of compulsion," it says, "has come," and it begs the Government to "compel" discreetly. When we remember all the Bobadil bluster about dying in the last ditch; when we recall all the assertions that every Confederate citizen would cheerfully, nay, jovially, submit to personal ruin and even death, rather than return to a detested Union, we must confess that this compulsory process which is proposed would seem to indicate rather more than ordinary Slaveholding falsehood in previous declarations. When these theoretical statesmen, who have led the Southern people such a dance of a dance, come to the compulsory style of business, they may possibly find a resisting influence quite active and potent upon the other side. They say that the Rebellion is a "revolutionary movement," and that impressing men, money and provisions is quite regular in such cases. This is very true. But the managers in Richmond may possibly have heard or read of such things as counter-revolutions. Forced loans, conscriptions, the seizure of private goods, the whole system of constraint, distraint and restraint, will be not unlikely to exasperate a people very little accustomed to self-control or to any control whatever. In any public disaffection, under such delicate circumstances, the Richmond magnates would be compelled to bear the brunt, and they might possibly find to their sorrow, that while the people became turbulent the army became mutinous. Such things have happened before and may happen again. The Confederacy lacks united public sentiment.

Once more, the Rebels find, as the weary months go by, that across the ocean, there comes to them no word of sympathy and no sign of recognition. They have costly bribes to proffer, but the nations shrink from accepting them. They could afford to pay a high price for recognition, but they find that at no price whatever can it be secured. Their Commissioners dance attendance, more or less patiently, at foreign courts, and foreign Ministers ask them to breakfast, but nothing comes of it but fine phrases and carefully guarded notes. They are finding out gradually that they are not respectable enough for such good company, and the world distrusts them, and loathes their much-coddled institution. They lose their temper, but that does not help matters in the least. They threaten to sell no cotton to Europe, but they have already threatened to sell no cotton to the North. The solemn question therefore arises—what do they mean to do with their cotton? They cannot manufacture it themselves—they lack skillful labor and mechanical ingenuity for that. What will they do with the sovereign staple? Give up growing it? Heavens and earth! what then will they do with their "nigger"? What then will become of the patriarchal system?—the Bible system?—the only Conservative system?—the System of Systems? The ghost of Calhoun alone knows! The Confederacy clearly lacks recognition.

We do not pretend to make any explicit deduction from these facts which we have collated from Rebel authorities. But it seems to us tolerably clear that States without men, or money, or food, or united public opinion, or foreign support, cannot fight forever. Still, we think that possibly all these disadvantages might be overcome by dogged persistence, by public devotion, or by some fortunate train of circumstances such as might possibly occur, if only the Confederate cause were a good one. It is the infamy of its origin which is best fighting against the Rebellion. It is the hopeless fallacy upon which it is based, which will sink the Confederacy. It is the attempt to go backward, while the rest of the world is going forward, which will make valor vain, and endurance fruitless, and final success impossible.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

For several years a new political organization has been forming among the Irish population of the United States, calling itself the Fenian Brotherhood, and having for its avowed object the liberation of Ireland from British rule and the establishment of an independent Irish nationality. Outside of their own people, they have hitherto attracted but little attention in our country, and certainly never exerted any influence in public affairs.

In Ireland, the party is more commonly known as the Nationalists, or the National Brotherhood, and they have made themselves somewhat more conspicuous than here. They are represented in the town councils of every town of Ireland, and never fail to protest against any act which implies an acknowledgment of the English rule. They were charged by the English press with instigating the riots which, on the marriage day of the Prince of Wales, took place in a number of the large Irish cities. When our civil war broke out, they openly avowed their hope that a war between the United States and England might furnish to Ireland the long-wanted opportunity for a successful revolution. They have, during the present year, begun to convoke public meetings to discuss again openly the question of secession from England.

The most important meeting which this organization has yet held, convened on the 3d of November in Chicago. Some 300 delegates from all parts of the United States, from Canada and Ireland, were present. Stirring speeches on the primary object of the association, the establishment of Irish independence, were made, and the organization was completed by electing John O'Mahony of New-York, "Head Center" of the organization, a Central Committee of five members, one of whom is Gen. Corcoran, and a "Head Center" for each of the following States: New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Michigan, California, as well as the District of Columbia. Among those who have expressed their sympathy with this movement we notice the name of Gen. Meagher. The accounts of the proceedings of the congress say that great unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed, and that the delegates separated highly gratified and determined to work on earnestly and energetically in the work of freeing Ireland from the dominion of the oppressor.

With the primary object of the Fenian Brotherhood the people of the United States have nothing to do. Ireland has, undoubtedly, like Italy, Poland, and the Christian provinces of Turkey, great and just grievances to complain of. She was annexed to England not of her own accord, and Ireland and England have never yet felt like members of one nationality. But whether on that account a separation would be a blessing for Ireland is a question on which the opinions both of Irishmen and their warmest friends widely differ. It is well known that O'Connell was not in favor of Irish independence, but only in favor of an Irish Parliament. More recently, the author of one of the best works on Ireland, G. de Beaumont, expresses his opinion that the material prospects of the country would greatly suffer by a total separation from England. But, however this may be, the Irish have to settle this question themselves, and they are the only competent judges of it.

There are some features in this new national party of Ireland which will interest the people of the United States. In our war, the Irish Nationalists have generally expressed sympathy with our cause, differing in this respect from the vast majority of the Irish papers, which have been ardent champions of the South. But our gratification at this sympathy has been greatly lessened by the frank avowal on the part of the Nationalists that the cause of their sympathy was chiefly the hope that the greatness of the United States would be the downfall of England; that therefore the restoration of the Union would be in the interest of Ireland; and that this restoration was more likely to proceed from the North than from the South. It was admitted by more than one of their spokesmen that they would just as well have sympathized with the South if they could have hoped that the South would be able to restore the Union. A due appreciation of the great moral interests that are at issue in the war we have nowhere met with among the leaders of the Irish Nationalists.

In our country, the prominent influence of the Irish generals and colonels of our army in this Fenian Brotherhood seems to indicate that the organization is more under the control of the War Democracy than that of the outspoken Copperheads. But neither in their congress nor in any of their other manifestations have we yet found a word of cordial sympathy with the great cause of Freedom.

There appear to be some progressive elements in this new party, but an agreement, or even an understanding, with the Progressive party of either the United States or the Continent of Europe has not yet been arrived at. Until the Nationalists of Ireland succeed in this, they will hardly find more sympathy with their movements in the future than they have found in the past. The cause of Freedom is one and the same here and everywhere, and it will never be found possible to serve the cause of human liberty in one country and that of despotism and slavery in another.

News from Meade's army to 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning states that on Monday Gen. Buford went within two miles of Culpepper, driving the Rebels before him. Gen. Lee has not gone South; his headquarters on Saturday were at Brandy Station, about six miles south of the Rappahannock, on the Orange and Alexandria Railway. Meade's army was in line of battle all day on Monday, but Lee declined the invitation, and will doubtless retreat to his strong position on the Rapidan.

New-Jersey is slowly gravitating toward the right side. The election on the 3d instant was only for a part of the Legislature and for County officers; yet the Unionists gain one Senator (only eight were elected), and elect 20 members to the Assembly to 39 Democrats, and one yet doubtful. Last year the House was 15 Union to 45 Copperheads. We gain, therefore, five of six representatives; and we gain largely in the popular vote.

The unconditional Unionists in Maryland have elected four of the five Congressmen. John A. Creswell is chosen in the Ist District by over 1,000 majority; in the IId, IIId and IVth Districts, Edwin H. Webster, Henry Winter Davis and Francis Thomas are elected almost without opposition. In the Vth District, Harris (Secessionist) is elected over Holland (Emancipationist) and Calvert (Conditional Unionist).

The more we get of election returns the better they look. Illinois shows a Union gain from last year, in 45 counties, of more than 22,000; Wisconsin in 30 counties, a gain of 8,331 from 1861; Missouri looks well, and it is not beyond hope that the Radicals may have a majority after all; Minnesota gives the Union ticket about 10,000 majority. In Maryland the Union majority will be about 23,000.

Massachusetts returns are in from all but twelve towns. Gov. Andrew has 69,342; Paine, 28,690; Andrew's majority, 40,752.

POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK.—Urgent calls for copies of *The Political Text-Book*, compiled and published by us in 1860, have constrained us to print a small edition, which is now ready. Price $1. The history of Presidential Conventions and Platforms, and a compend of Election Returns by *Counties* from 1840 to 1860, inclusive, will be worth to politicians more than the cost.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1863.

THE EFFECT OF PIRACY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The British Government narrowly escaped having the bitter cup of its policy in American affairs pressed to its own lips a few weeks since. The screw steam-corvette Pelorus caught fire in the Bay of Biscay, and at one time the flames got such headway that the boats were lowered to enable the crew to save themselves. A large vessel under full sail being seen about five miles distant, three guns were fired and rockets and blue lights burnt, but without taking any further notice of these signals of distress than by the discharge of a single gun, the strange vessel held on her course. This apparent inhumanity is explained by the British Admiralty on the supposition that she was a Union merchantman, who took the Pelorus to be a Confederate cruiser employing the ordinary devices to lure her into its clutches.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1863.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Hon. Samuel L. Casey, who represented the Ist District of Kentucky in the last Congress, arrived here to-day from Vicksburg, where he has been living as a private citizen ever since May last. He comes here, in part, to represent to the Government the wisdom and necessity of reorganizing the State of Mississippi and its labor on a free basis. He says that the prominent citizens within our lines with whom he has conversed, among whom were not a few who used to be large slave owners, are ready to give up the institution if they can secure civil government for themselves by so doing. Mr. Casey fears that unless some steps be taken in this direction the people of the State, black and white, women and children, will be exposed to the greatest suffering. In addition to the danger that many will starve to death during the Winter, there is likely to be so great uncertainty touching the future as to prevent the planting of the usual crops in the Spring. Mr. Casey's numerous acquaintanceships nurture, and his strong Anti-Slavery sympathies make his testimony especially valuable.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9, 1863.

OUR EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

It is ascertained from the official reports to the Government of Great Britain that our exports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, were $100,000,000 in excess of the figures in our own reports. It is believed that, during the fiscal year ending 1863-63, the difference in our favor is still greater, the contraband trade having been larger during that year.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

THE STARVATION OF UNION PRISONERS.

Several prominent gentlemen recently laid before the War Department information received from Richmond with regard to the barbarous treatment of Union prisoners by the Rebels, and urged the necessity of adopting forthwith some efficient measure to save from starvation the men who are serving the country in Richmond dungeons. The proposition most in favor was that the Government should demand of the Rebel authorities facilities to supply our prisoners with army rations, and to threaten them, in case of refusal, with retaliation upon the prisoners in our hands. In numbers who are largely in excess of those confined in the prisons of the Rebel capital. There is reason to believe that an order has been or will immediately be issued, substantially in conformity with these suggestions. It is possible, however, that the threat to retaliate by feeding the Rebel prisoners as our men are fed, may be made direct, without the preliminary offer to provision the victims of Rebel inhumanity. Should such proposition be made to them there is little doubt that the Rebels would refuse to accede to it, since they have in a communication to our Government denied that they are starving our prisoners or ill-treating them in any way, and have affirmed that they are giving the same rations as heretofore, and the same that their own soldiers receive. To allow the United States to supply its own soldiers while in Rebel prisons with food would indeed be for the chiefs of the Rebellion to admit, either that they are too barbarous or too poor to discharge the common duties of humanity.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF NEW-MEXICO.

A high officer of the Government has received a letter from an Army Surgeon stationed in New-Mexico, in which he says that the country north of the Rio Gila, east of the Rio Colorado, and west of the Mongollon Mountains, is rich in gold ("as rich as California"), silver, copper, and cinnabar. The writer thinks that Arizona and New-Mexico will become States in less than three years, and expresses the hope that, after crushing the Rebellion, Government will give more attention to the development of their immense resources.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship Adriatic from, Glasgow Oct. 27, we are in possession of three days' later news from Europe.

The English papers were generally commenting upon the military situation in America, and *The Times* was again predicting all kinds of disaster. *The Morning Post* even talked again of a recognition of the South, in case the Federals should meet with a defeat. Mr. Lindsay had denounced the policy of the English Government toward the United States.

Henry Ward Beecher was entertained at a farewell breakfast in Manchester on Oct. 24.

A number of important arrests have been made in Warsaw, and several bands of insurgents have been dispersed. The report that Russia is building war vessels in the Black Sea is denied by the *Nord* of Paris.

Austria and Prussia have declined the arbitration of England in the conflict with Denmark. The King of Denmark had declared his readiness, in case he should be overpowered by Germany, to proclaim a Danish Republic.

Mr. Laird, M. P., on Oct. 22 made a speech at Birkenhead on National defenses, in the course of which he referred to the Alabama. He said he was neither afraid nor ashamed that his sons built the Alabama. He was himself an old hand at fitting out secret expeditions, for a few years ago he built and equipped for the British Government about a dozen vessels. Mr. Laird thought that Earl Russell had undertaken to carry something which he would not be able to carry out, and charged the Attorney-General with contradicting in October statements which were made by himself in March.

Marshal Neil has been sent by the French Government on a special mission to St. Petersburg. This is supposed to be a last attempt of Louis Napoleon to obtain from the Emperor of Russia concessions in favor of Poland. But what France will do if the "last attempt" should fail, is still doubtful.

A new conflict is regarded as impending between Turkey on the one hand, and Servia and Montenegro on the other.

THE ATTACK ON BURNSIDE'S ADVANCE FORCE.

The Rebels Capture Six Hundred Men and Four Cannon—The Main Army in an Impregnable Position.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

It was stated several days ago that two of Gen. Burnside's most eastern outposts in Tennessee had been attacked by the Rebels, and that half of the garrison, consisting of two regiments and a battery, had been captured.

Gen. Grant's dispatch did not designate the exact place where the disaster occurred, nor did it state the strength of the Rebel force, or the probable number of the killed and wounded on our side.

The Republican this afternoon says:

Gen. Burnside telegraphs that the disaster referred to occurred at Rodgersville, in Hawkins County, Tennessee.

This place is the termination of the branch road of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and is situated sixteen miles from Knoxville.

Gen. Burnside also states that the Rebels captured six hundred men and four cannon.

He does not mention the number of his killed and wounded.

His main army is where it was when the attack was made on Rodgersville, in an impregnable position and in good spirits, subject to the orders of General Grant, who is perfectly well satisfied with its situation.

Destruction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8, 1863.

The Rebel General Richardson struck the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, six miles east of Salisbury, yesterday morning, destroyed the railroad bridges at Middletown, burned two small bridges, tore up several miles of track, and cut the telegraph badly. The latter was repaired this morning. The former will be in running order to-morrow.

Roddy, Ferguson, Lige, Chalmers, and Richardson are all in North Mississippi, coöperating to annoy this line of communication.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

Memphis papers of the 9th contain no news. From other sources I learn that Iuka was burned by the Rebels after Gen. Sherman's troops left.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

Arrived, ship Aquella, from New-York.

Markets are quiet. Much of the Fall trade seems over.

There was a large mass meeting in Music Hall last night to provide for the increase of contributions to the National Sanitary Fund. Governor Low presided. The Rev. Starr King, William T. Coleman, and others made addresses. A warm appeal from the Rev. Henry W. Bellows was received by telegraph. A Committee was appointed to canvass the city and State, and endeavor to raise at least $32,000 monthly.

The town of Brandy City, Sierra County, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 6th. Loss $50,000.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention provided that juries may find a verdict in criminal cases by a three-fourths majority until the Legislature requires a unanimous vote.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Movement—A Victory—The Rebels Retire.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1863.

From the front we have received the following, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Monday night, Nov. 9. Buford's Cavalry Division returned from its reconnoissance to Culpepper at noon to-day, having driven the enemy before them down the Sulphur Springs road to within a mile of Culpepper. A portion of the enemy's infantry, with artillery, was encountered last night about sunset near Culpepper, and in the skirmish which ensued we sustained a loss of about twenty-five killed and wounded. But a small proportion were killed. Lieut. J. H. Butler of Battery G, 2d U. S. Artillery, was struck in the leg by a shell, rendering amputation necessary.

In the opinion of the officers accompanying the reconnoissance the main body of Lee's army will not be met this side of the Rapidan, although a portion of their troops occupied Culpepper.

Scouts from the front to-night report Kilpatrick as having thoroughly reconnoitered the country from the forks of the rivers to the north of Culpepper. The report that he has surprised and captured 400 prisoners at Ely's ford lacks confirmation.

The dispositions of our forces have been carefully made with reference to the possibility of any attacks on our flanks or rear.

A violent snow-squall occurred yesterday, and to-night the weather is quite cold. The roads are in good condition, and troops in excellent spirits. T. C. G.

From another correspondent we have the following, dated Warrenton Junction, Monday evening:

On Saturday night, while the 143d Pennsylvania Regiment was on picket about half a mile from here, seven of the soldiers stacked their arms, and were standing around the fire, when a horseman in the dress of a Union officer rode between them and their arms, and with drawn revolver commanded them to surrender and go with him. They all obeyed, and he marched them to a house, wrote out a parole, which they accepted, and then sent them back to camp. When they returned, it was found that three of them had revolvers in their pockets when they surrendered! They were all put under arrest for cowardice.

A party of 40 guerrillas attempted an attack on our pickets on Sunday night, but were discovered and driven off.

The track is now laid within two miles of Bealton Station. The guerrillas are very bold, and pick up all stragglers. W. R. H.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1863.

From information which reached Washington to-night (the messenger leaving the Army of the Potomac at 10 o'clock this morning), it appears that Gen. Buford yesterday reached a point two miles north of Culpepper, driving the Rebel cavalry and infantry before him.

Gen. Lee's headquarters on Saturday night were at Brandy Station on the Rappahannock. This refutes the belief current in some quarters that he had gone South to advise with Bragg. Our army lay in line of battle all day yesterday, but Lee declined to accept the issue of an engagement.

Snow fell yesterday afternoon along the line of the mountains, covering the peaks of the Blue Ridge.

Gen. Kilpatrick occupied Pony Mountain yesterday afternoon. Last night he discovered a large area of camp-fires south of the Rapidan, between Raccoon Ford and Rapidan Station, on the railroad. No fires of magnitude were discovered in and around Culpepper. This leads to the inference that Lee has declined to risk a general engagement in the open field, and withdrawn his forces, except a rear-guard, to his former strong position. All the evidence tends to prove that Gen. Meade has again out-generaled Lee, by leading him to believe it was his intention to move down the neck opposite to Fredericksburg, thus inducing the latter to weaken his front here to strengthen that point.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night says our line of battle crossed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to a point where it is supposed Lee has a full force on our front.

The Spirit with which the Advance was Made—The Routes Taken—How the Enemy was Found—The Charge on his Works—Our Captures—The Surprise of the Enemy at Kelly's Ford—Cowardice of Ewell's Corps—The Panic-stricken Retreat of the Rebels—Casualties.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN THE ADVANCE, NEAR BRANDY STATION, Nov. 9, 1863.

Since Peter the Hermit led his legions to rescue the Holy Sepulchre, no army has advanced to meet its adversary with more eager steps than this oft-defeated, baffled, disappointed, much-enduring, and much-deserving Army of the Potomac, when the order came to "Forward, march!"

Surely, no army in all the world's history e'er bore to the arbitrament of arms such high and holy trusts, And the annals of this or any other war cannot transcend its repeated instances of sublime patience, self-sacrificing patriotism, noble living, and heroic dying.

Our recent movements were inaugurated with a rigor and precision that of themselves strongly presaged success. And, to add to the happy consummation of all other combinations, we had the most unprecedented condition of *no rain*. It is true that a storm had threatened us for some days, and our movements were a little retarded by awaiting its coming, but it turned out to be what the Rebel Maury would call a dry, electro-atmospheric wind storm, so that on the present occasion our troops have been saturated with clouds of driving dust instead of water.

Our advance was pushed by two routes. The first, direct to the front, upon the line of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, with a heavy reconnoissance to the right flank. The other southward, by Kelly's Ford, with similar advance lines upon the left flank.

On Saturday, about noon, the enemy were discovered in considerable force on the east bank of the Rappahannock, occupying the fortifications and rifle pits adjacent to the railroad bridge recently destroyed. Here they had a pontoon bridge for crossing, and ran their trains of cars up to the west abutment of the old bridge. Gen. Sedgwick advanced his 1st Division, under Gen. Russell, to reconnoiter and learn their positions. A desultory cannonading was kept up on both sides till near dark, when the enemy's works were charged. The 6th Maine took the lead, with twenty officers and about six hundred men, and came out with a loss of fifteen officers and some two hundred men. A painful rumor is in circulation that the Colonel of the 6th Maine was killed in the charge, but I can trace it to no trustworthy source. The 121st New York, 96th Pennsylvania and 5th Maine also took an active part in this charge.

Gen. Russell made a most gallant charge in person, and seized a Rebel color and bore it in triumph from the works. He received a painful wound for his temerity however, but thinks the account well balanced. We captured 800 prisoners in this charge, and a four-gun battery. The remaining Rebel force then fled to the river, but here they found our forces in possession of their bridge, and surrender or annihilation were the alternatives. These forces consisting of Hayes's Louisiana Brigade—a pet body, and a North Carolina Brigade to the number of about 900 more, also gave themselves up. We took 103 officers, eight stands of colors, and obtained for our brave boys the inspirations of victory.

At the ford, our advance seemed a complete surprise. The advance of the 3d Corps discovering the enemy in the rifle-pits, plunged into the river, although waist deep, and rushed upon the startled foe, capturing the whole party numbering full 300. There was evidently a full corps, probably Ewell's, in the woods adjacent, and at one time they came out in formidable line of battle, but a few shells from our guns soon sent them back to their cover of the woods, and no further opposition to our advance was attempted.

On Sunday, the long lines of dust clouds gave assurance that the enemy were rapidly retreating to the Culpepper lines, and subsequent information confirmed

the fact. Their retreat on the line of the railroad was made just before daybreak on Sunday morning, and their car trains were running all Saturday night to and from Brandy Station, removing their stores. They had preserved and even *repaired* the railroad up to Rappahannock Bridge, and I now write in the immediate front of where Gen. Lee has had his headquarters for the few days past. As our advance skirmishers rushed up the track yesterday a few shots from a Rebel battery, protecting their rear, were fired at us, resulting in only three or four casualties, however.

One shell, which did not explode, and now lies in the yard in front of me, took off both legs of Wm. McFarlan of Company D of the 2d Berdan U. S. Sharpshooters. He was from Ellsworth, Me., and leaves a wife and three children, as he informed me just previous to his death, which occurred about 8 o'clock last evening. Though suffering most excruciating pain, his mind was clear and his resolution firm to the end, and he died as the hero dies. Another shell struck Capt. L. C. Andross of Company H, 138th Pennsylvania, and lacerated his right hip and leg, and took off the arm of Orderly Abram G. Rasp of the same company and regiment, who was in the immediate rear of his Captain. The Captain lies in a very critical condition, with no hopes of recovery. These wounded men are all kindly cared for by Assistant Surgeon J. T. Ely of the 126th Ohio, and the chaplain of the 138th, at a farm-house. Two others were slightly injured, but moved on with their regiment.

There was considerable cannonading all Sunday along our entire front. Our cavalry were harrassing the enemy's rear. Quite a brisk cannonading opened on our right, north of Culpepper, about 4 p. m., and continued up till after dark, the result of which I have been unable to gain up to this present writing (6 a. m. Monday), but hope to do so before dispatching this letter.

Thus far everything worked most auspiciously for the Union cause. I never saw our troops in better spirits, or more firmly resolved to do or die. If the story shall prove true, now circulating in camp, that we have an ample force on our north-western and eastern flanks, and again on the south lines of Rebel retreat, I can see no reason why Gen. Meade may not confidently rely upon crushing the foe between the nether millstones of the cohorts of Liberty. God grant that it may be so!

BETA.

The Operations on Sunday Last—Skirmishes with the Rebel Rear Guard—No Enemy found at Culpepper or Stevensburg—Our Army in Full Pursuit on Wednesday—Official Dispatches from Gen. Meade.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, W. R. H., sends the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 11, 1863.

On Sunday last, when our army was advancing, and was within a mile of Culpepper, the 3d Indiana and 8th Illinois Cavalry, both under Col. Clendennin of the 8th Illinois, leading the way, they came upon a body of Rebel infantry. Major Forsyth of the 8th Illinois, with three squadrons, charged them, and after a smart contest drove them off, with the loss of seven wounded. The enemy's loss was heavier, we burying six of their dead. We then advanced again, and soon encountered a whole Rebel division, and were forced to retire, with a loss of three killed and eleven wounded. Our cavalry was supported by Battery G, of the Regulars, which had four wounded. The killed and wounded in this battle of Sunday are as follows: Sergt. Sherman Horton, Company L, 8th Illinois, killed; Myron Hall, Company K, wounded; L. Folsom, Company D, wounded; John Williams, Company I, wounded; Lieut. J. A. Stevens, Company L, severely wounded; Julius Hewen, bugler, wounded; George Kyler, Company B, wounded; Lucius Fitch, Company L, slightly; Capt. Butler, Battery B, badly wounded.

We brought off all our wounded. Supposing, from meeting this whole Rebel division in force, that the enemy were about to meet us in battle, General Meade massed four corps on Monday evening around Brandy Station, six miles south of the Rappahannock, and established his headquarters a mile from there. The next morning our whole army was put in motion, the cavalry leading. General Fitzpatrick dashed through Culpepper without meeting a Rebel, and our infantry now followed. Fitzpatrick then rode into Stevensburg, but still no enemy.

On Tuesday noon our whole army was in motion after an invisible enemy, who was fleeing southward.

We have the official statement that the number of Rebel prisoners captured on Saturday last was 1,950. We also took seven guns, four caissons, nine colors, and 2,000 stand of arms, which were all good Springfield muskets, probably sent South by Floyd before the war.

On Tuesday afternoon the 6th Maine and 5th Wisconsin, the two regiments that so gallantly carried the two redoubts on the Rappahannock last Saturday, marched to Gen. Sedgwick's headquarters and presented him the nine standards taken on that occasion. After acknowledging the honor done him by the presentation, Gen. Sedgwick took the colors and carried them to Gen. Meade's headquarters.

The Rebels have entirely destroyed the railroad for a distance of 23 miles north of the Rappahannock, carrying off all the rails within three miles of that river. Seventeen miles have been already relaid, and the remainder will be completed within a week; but so rapid was their flight south of the Rappahannock that not a rail has been disturbed, and they have just finished a new platform and other station buildings at Brandy Station, now in our possession.

John Minor Botts's farm, three miles this side of Culpepper, is the only residence north of the Rapidan respected as to its fences, barns, and other property by both sides, although each has five times advanced, and then retreated.

On the narrow ridge that makes the north bank of the Rappahannock, the Rebels erected last week two redoubts and long lines of breastworks, all pointing northward. This week our forces erected two lines of breastworks on the same ridge, parallel to them, and only just thirty feet distant from them, and all pointing southward. The Rebel breastworks have all been leveled.

The following dispatches have not hitherto been published:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, VA., 2:40 p. m., Nov. 8, 1863.

To Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, *General in Chief.*

This morning in advancing from Kelly's Ford it was found the enemy had retreated during the night. The morning was so smoky and hazy, it was found impossible to ascertain at Rappahannock Station the position of the enemy, and it was not till the arrival of the column from Kelly's Ford, it was definitely known the position at the Rappahannock was evacuated. The army was put in motion, and the pursuit continued by the infantry to Brandy Station, and by the cavalry beyond. Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick reports officially the capture of four guns, eight battle-flags, and over 1,500 prisoners. Maj.-Gen. French took over 400 prisoners. Sedgwick's loss, about 300 killed and wounded; French's about 70. The conduct of both officers and men in each affair was most admirable.

GEO. G. MEADE, Maj.-Gen.

Your correspondent T. C. G. forwards the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

A deputation from the different regiments forming Col. Russell's Brigade, which made the memorable and brilliant charge resulting in the capture of over twelve hundred Rebels at Rappahannock Station on Friday night last, yesterday made a formal presentation of the colors captured, numbering eight in all, to Gen. Meade. Col. Emory Upton, commanding the 121st New-York, made a presentation speech, to which Gen. Meade responded in appropriate terms, awarding the highest credit to the captors, and concluding with the remark that he should very soon call, not only upon the gallant brigade which had already done so well, but upon the whole army, to perform similar deeds of valor.

Private Terry, attached to the Quartermaster's department at headquarters, was shot at and wounded in the leg by guerrillas yesterday, while in quest of forage. He was within a mile of Brandy Station. His wound is not dangerous.

Gen. Meade moved his headquarters yesterday a few rods west and is now about one and a-half miles N. E. of Brandy Station. Jno. M. Botts is at home on his plantation near Brandy Station.

To the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Nov. 11—8½ p. m.

Yesterday afternoon, Col. Upton, who commanded the brigade which last Saturday so successfully charged and captured the enemy's works at Rappahannock Station, accompanied by deputations from each of the regiments participating in the assault, presented Gen. Meade with eight battle flags taken at that time. No previous notice had been given, and the affair was entirely unexpected and unprovided for.

Col. Upton presented the flags in the name of his command, naming the regiments, the 5th and 6th Maine, the 5th Wisconsin, and the 121st New-York (the latter Col. Upton's own regiment). Gen. Meade replied as follows:

"I receive with great satisfaction the battle-flags, evidences of the good conduct and gallantry you displayed on the 7th inst. in the assault upon the enemy's position at Rappahannock Station, intrenched with redoubts and rifle-pits, and defended by artillery and infantry. Carried as it was at the point of the bayonet, it was a work which could only be executed by the best of soldiers, and the result, of which you may justly be proud, gives me great confidence that in future operations I can implicitly rely on the men under my command doing, when called on, all that men can do; and although it is my desire to place you in such positions as to avoid, if possible, recurring to such severe tests, yet there are occasions, such as the recent one, when it is the only and the best course to pursue. And to feel, as I do now, that I command men able and willing to meet and overcome such obstacles, is a source of great satisfaction. I shall transmit these flags to the War Department. I have already reported your good conduct, and received and transmitted to your commanders the approval of the President. I shall prepare, as soon as I receive the requisite information, a general order in which it is my desire to do justice to all the troops who have distinguished themselves. And it is my purpose, by every means in my power to have those soldiers rewarded who have merited such distinction. In the name of the army and the country I thank you for the services you have rendered, particularly for the example you have set, which I doubt not, on future occasion will be followed and emulated."

A band of music accompanied the deputation. After a few moments of congratulation and social intercourse, the deputation took leave and returned to camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 101.—The Commanding General congratulates the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy, compelling him to withdraw to his intrenchments behind the Rapidan. To Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick, and the officers and men of the 5th and 6th Corps participating in the attack, particularly to the storming party under Brig.-Gen. Russell, his thanks are due—the gallantry displayed in the assault on the enemy's intrenched position of Rappahannock Station resulting in the capture of four guns, 2,000 small arms, eight battle flags, one bridge train, and 1,600 prisoners. To Major-Gen. French, and the officers and men of the 3d Corps engaged, particularly to the leading column, commanded by Col. De Trobriand, his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the crossing at Kelly's Ford, and the seizure of the enemy's intrenchments and the capture of over 400 prisoners. The commanding General takes great pleasure in announcing to the army that the President has expressed his satisfaction with its recent operations.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The general position of the Army of the Potomac is mainly unchanged. Gen. Buford yesterday passed through Culpepper and reconnoitered the enemy's position on the Rapidan.

From requisitions and invoices picked up in the Rebel camps it appears that there was no scarcity of the necessaries of life in Lee's army. Sugar was 12½ cents per pound, flour 10 cents, and bacon $1. Clothing was abundant, but prices high. Rations were commuted at 75 cents per day, salt was regularly issued to horses and mules.

From semi-official reports, it is known that the larger part of both Ewell's and Hill's Corps was *en echelon* nearly parallel to the Rappahannock on Saturday, the right resting below Kelly's Ford, and the left near Rixeyville, on the Aesthania River. Evidence also exists of their precipitate retreat, owing to Gen. Meade's masterly movements.

While it is known that no enemy is in force north of the Rapidan, guerrilla parties hang about our lines, and frequent collisions occur. Last night private Terry, attached to the Quartermaster's Department, was fired upon near the camp, and received several buckshot wounds, none of which were dangerous.

The Victory in Western Virginia.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

The following official dispatches concerning the victory in Western Virginia have been received:

NEAR FALLING SPRINGS, West Virginia, Nov. 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Commanding Department.*

On the 5th inst. I attacked Jenkins in front of Mill Point, and drove him from his position, with trifling loss on either side.

Yesterday morning he was reënforced by General Echols, from Lewisburg, with Patton's Brigade and a regiment of Jenkins's command, and assumed a strong position upon the summit of Droop Mountain, a position similar to that upon South Mountain, in Maryland, but stronger, from natural difficulties and breastworks.

I stormed the enemy's left with infantry, and when he became disturbed made an attack direct with four regiments of dismounted cavalry. The victory was decisive, and the enemy's retreat became a total rout. His forces, throwing away their arms, became scattered in every direction. I pursued those that he kept together until after dark. His wounded and many prisoners and arms have fallen into our hands. My loss is about 100 officers and men. The troops are in excellent spirits, with plenty of ammunition.

WM. W. AVERILL, Brigadier-General.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., 7 p. m., No. 8, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. CULLUM, *Chief of Staff.*

TELEGRAM JUST RECEIVED FROM GEN. SCAMMON.—Gen. Duffie entered Lewisburg at 10:30 a. m. on the 7th. Rebels had passed through in retreat from Averill. Just before his arrival, Duffie captured the enemy's camp, tents, knapsacks, provisions, &c., one caisson and many prisoners, also 100 head of cattle. Cavalry in pursuit. Averill had arrived at Lewisburg.

B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier-General.

Gen. Hooker's Expedition—Longstreet's Midnight Attack—The Rebels Repulsed—Charge upon their Works—2,000 Rebels Driven Out of their Breastworks and Rifle Pits by 500 Union Troops—A Georgia Regiment Scattered by 200 Frightened Mules—Longstreet's Famous Corps Again Severely Worsted.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 29, 1863.

Four or five days since, Gen. Hooker left Bridgeport, with the 11th and 12th Corps, Gens. Howard and Slocum, and, in accordance with orders, started up the valleys and over the mountains—keeping near the river—for Chattanooga. He was to execute his share of the plan for opening the river between the two places by seizing certain points and leaving force enough to defend them. This work he did without material opposition, and last evening he joined his pickets with those of Gen. Hazen, at Brown's Ferry. The remainder of the 11th Corps encamped in Lookout Valley, close under Raccoon Mountain, directly in front of Lookout. The remainder of the 12th Corps, a small force, encamped at Wauhatchett, from three to five miles to the right, the pickets of the two corps joining.

The night was very light, the moon being at its full and the sky unclouded. The Rebel position was directly in front of where the 11th Corps lay, a fact perhaps not wholly understood. A little past 12 o'clock our pickets were driven in by those of Longstreet's corps. This was the first intimation that an attack was even probable. Perceiving the situation, Gen. Howard made his dispositions to resist the assault. After a good deal of sharp skirmishing and firing of Rebel artillery, it became apparent that the Rebel General was aiming to place his forces wedge-like between the 11th and 12th Corps, with the view of coming down upon them in detail. Thus far, exclusive attention, while gradually working round to our right, had been given to the 11th Corps. A body of the enemy occupied elevations from which an annoying fire was poured into Gen. Howard's men as they were working toward Wauhatchett, and this position Gen. H. ordered the 73d Ohio and 33d Massachusetts to charge, holding the 136th New-York in reserve. Right gallantly they went to it. Rushing up the side of the hill, they were met with a terrible fire from overpowering numbers. Our men retired to the foot of the hill, followed by the enemy. Here they reformed, and charged back again, driving the Rebels in turn before them to their rifle-pits and breastworks, the existence of which was before unknown. Here a desperate struggle ensued, and the enemy was put to flight, leaving 40 prisoners in our hands.

It proved afterward that our gallant body of less than 500 men charged and drove from their works McClan's Brigade, Hord's Division, numbering about 2,000 men. It redeemed the 11th Corps in the estimation of everybody. Gen. Hooker pronounces it one of the most gallant and successful charges that has come to his knowledge during the war.

After this the contest was confined to irregular skirmishing with the 11th Corps, while a large body of Longstreet's Corps was engaging the 12th Corps near Wauhatchett. Repeated assaults were made on our lines with superior numbers, but were repulsed every time, and Longstreet, perceiving what the 11th Corps had done between 2 and 3 o'clock, retired thoroughly beaten.

I have to record an extraordinary episode that occurred during the battle. Some two hundred mules, parked near General Hooker's lines, broke loose and charged furiously across the field toward where a Georgia regiment was stationed. Thinking it was cavalry, or something else, the regiment broke in confusion, and ran, leaving one thousand Enfield rifles of the best description behind them, which General Hooker has to show in proof of the incident. A parallel case is not believed to be on record. Who will suitably write of this midnight charge of the Mule Brigade? and who of the panic of the Georgia regiment?

Our loss in this battle will probably reach 500 in killed, wounded and missing. The killed are an unusually small per centage of the loss. Of the 11th Corps the 33d Massachusetts and 73d Ohio suffered most severely. The casualties in the 12th Corps I have not yet obtained. I learned that Capt. Gerry, son of General Gerry, who commanded a battery, was killed, and that Gen. Green was wounded.

In this battle the Rebels used artillery freely, but on our side the musket and bayonet only were used. The whole of Longstreet's corps was engaged. And the odds against us in numbers were as about three to one. It was one of the worst discomfitures with which that corps has yet met. The intention, doubtless, was, by a night attack in overwhelming force, to crush Hooker's little army.

Yesterday considerable irregular skirmishing was kept up, but without material results.

The expedition undertaken by Gen. Hooker has been successfully accomplished; not, however, before its objects had been practically obtained by the brilliant affair planned and executed by Gen. Smith.

Last night the steamboat Painted Rock ran down the river past Lookout to Brown's Ferry, without receiving a shot. She will proceed to Bridgeport, and with others will ply between that point and Brown's Ferry.

Lookout is literally *played out.* G. D. B.

ONE-HUNDRED-AND-SEVENTY-SIXTH OHIO REGIMENT.

COMPANY A—KILLED—Asa Sullivan.
WOUNDED—Capt. L. M. Bushwalton, dangerous; Sergt. D. M. Lyons, —Ankrone, Robert Wilson.
COMPANY B—WOUNDED—Wm. Cline, Franklin Bennet, and Joseph Terry.
COMPANY C—WOUNDED—Lieut. J. S. McCammon, slightly; Lieut. J. N. Hawkins, slightly; Sergt. W. H. Houghs, slightly; Corp. Charles Carrol; Allen McDaniel, Wm. Hagley, John Neff.
KILLED—Sergt. Joseph S. Devase.
COMPANY D.—KILLED—Dennis Drake, Isaac Miller, John Swiss.
WOUNDED—Wash. Swift, John Ebonhoed, John Drake, Wm. Hunn, John Gortner.
COMPANY E—KILLED—Sergt. Vanmeter, Corp. Davidson.
WOUNDED—Corp. Alton, Corp. Thompson, Privates Donley, Hellwegen, Hoffman.
COMPANY G—WOUNDED—Lieut. Talbot, Sergeant Irons, Capt. Fitzgerald, Wm. Peck.
COMPANY H—WOUNDED—Henry Snyder, James W. Sperry.
COMPANY I—WOUNDED—Capt. Bernes, slight, Corporal Bryan, Charles Flint, S. Wick, William Stoops, Nelson Wolthgott, Oliver Scott.
COMPANY K—KILLED—John McDaniel, Charles E. Price, O. H. Ford.
WOUNDED—Sergt. Wm. Myers, E. D. Bobe, Wm. Rosley, John Bloom, Alex. Creighton, L. Persons, Samuel Calhoun, John W. Curtiss, Daniel Walford, H. A. H. Sanders, B. Graham, Thomas Reed.

THIRTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

KILLED—Adjutant W. P. Mudge.
WOUNDED.—Col. A. B. Underwood.
COMPANY C—KILLED.—Corp. John Ryan, Wm. Simpson.
WOUNDED.—Lieut. Ornig Jones, Sergt. J. J. Crowley, Corp. Gilbert J. Carter, Corp. Pots, Joseph Brommit, Pat. Keyes, Timothy O'Conner, John Austin, Edwin Small.
COMPANY D—KILLED.—Corp. Bruxton.
WOUNDED.—Sergt. Alvin Woodman, Corp. A. J. Patten, Corp. E. Manning, A. Brown, E. W. Davis, E. T. Hartwell, C. H. Haynes, E. Libby, J. A. Perry, G. A. Page, James Rooney.
COMPANY E—KILLED.—Lieut. J. P. Brumge, Corp. Wm. Crocket, jr., Corp. John Mayo, Thomas J. Hutchins.
WOUNDED.—Capt. George M. Walker, Sergt. George H. Williams, Corp. E. R. Churchill, Corp. G. L. Whitcomb, W. G. Band, David Wares, W. H. Wright, E. W. Wright.
MISSING.—J. Parker, T. B. Wright, W. S. Hunter, Corp. W. C. Turner.
COMPANY F—KILLED—Lieut. James Hill, Sergt. C. A. A. Sames, Serg. F. Knapp, J. C. Whist.
WOUNDED.—Corp. E. J. Costello, Corp. G. W. Bohannon, Corp. F. R. A. Keys, F. Halpin, T. Murray, J. McLaughlin, Wm. Cook, A. H. Costa, T. A. Sestobhan, Wm. Wilson, J. Millar, Sam. Cannin, Ben Merrill.
MISSING.—C. S. Cook.
COMPANY H—KILLED.—Daniel McMahon.
WOUNDED.—Capt. E. B. Blasland, Lieut. Archlaus Welsh, Sergt. Joseph M. Sham, Corp. Jas. H. Merserom, Corp. Moses C. Berry, Sergt. F. E. Commett, Wm. S. Gutley.
MISSING.—Joseph A. Dale, Michael Laghlin, Fred. A. Sheridan, M. Sullivan, Martin Sowbey, John M. Wheeler.
COMPANY I—KILLED.—Serg. Octavius C. Smith, Corp. Geo. H. Clark, Martin Grody, L. R. Howard.
WOUNDED—Corp. A. H. Brady, B. H. Bowman, George M. Clark, John Towley.
COMPANY K—KILLED.—Serg. Albert Bollard, Corp. A. H. Johnson, John M. Davis, Rufus F. Fisher, James M. Farrar.
WOUNDED—Serg. J. M. Drake, Serg. G. M. Merrill, Corp. J. M. Godfrey, A. N. Fish, J. D. Harris, M. B. Scribner.
MISSING—Corp. Davis, H. Cain, A. Ingraham, B. J. Joyce, N. Mulligan, A. C. Stetson, N. A. White, E. Farray, J. E. Preble.

ONE-HUNDRED-AND-THIRTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.—KILLED—Homan C. Gardner.
WOUNDED—Ruel C. Albro, Sergt. U. Bennis.
COMPANY B.—KILLED—Nicholas Gorgon.
COMPANY C.—WOUNDED—Corp. Wm. Q. Higgins, Alex. H. Russell.

The Importance of the New Route for Supplies—The time of Communication Reduced from Ten Days to One Day—Gen. Smith's Movement Complimented by Gen. Thomas—Longstreet's Losses in his Midnight Attack—Uneasiness of the Rebels on Lookout Mountain—Bragg's Force—Demonstrations against Burnside.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 1, 1863.

To say that this army now receives its supplies from Bridgeport by the river, with a short distance of wagon hauling, and that the time is less than 24 hours between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, is to state a most important fact. One feature of the fact is, that the time between the two places has been reduced from ten days and two weeks even, to a single day. Another is, that a steamer at a single trip will transport more supplies than 1,000 wagons could in four months, over the route over which the army was before supplied! These are but two features of the case—sufficiently striking, I conclude, to illustrate the importance of the change in the mode of supplying this army, and to show the value of Gen. Wm. F. Smith's splendid movement, which resulted in cutting out Lookout Mountain and seizing Brown's Ferry, and practically giving us the river before Hooker came up. There is no man in this department, the benefits of whose foresight and skill the army feels so sensible, as Gen. Smith's. The following complimentary order explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 1, 1863.

ORDERS.—The General commanding tenders his thanks to Brigadier-Gen. Wm. F. Smith, and the officers and men of the expedition under his command, consisting of the brigades of Brigadier-Gens. Turchin and Hazen, the boat parties under Col. J. F. Stanley, 18th Ohio, and the Pioneer Brigade party under Capt. Fox, Michigan Engineers, for the skill and cool gallantry displayed in securing a permanent lodgment on the south side of the river at Brown's Ferry, and in putting in position the pontoon bridge, on the night of the 26th ult. The successful execution of this [illegible] with the most important results, in opening a safe and easy communication with Bridgeport, and shortening our line of supplies.

By command of Major-Gen. THOMAS.

C. GODDARD, A. A. G.

Brig.-Gen. W. F. SMITH, Chief Engineers, D. C.

The water in the Tennessee rose higher last night than it has been since the occupation of Chattanooga by the army. It is still rising, and river men say that it would be an exception to the rule did it not rise at least six feet higher. Last night quantities of drift wood began to come down, and this morning portions of a burnt railway bridge came down, and somewhat interfered with the pontoon bridge. A few hours sufficed to repair all damage.

It has for some time past been the favorite amusement of the Rebels on the river above to send down rafts of logs to break the bridge, but they have failed to accomplish anything. It is hoped that they will continue to send down the logs, as they happen to be just what we want.

It has been ascertained that Longstreet's corps in his late midnight attack on the pontoons of the 11th and 12th Corps, which came through with Hooker, lost heavily. In one spot 130 bodies were buried. Taking this as the entire killed, which is not the fact, the usual percentage of wounded would show a loss much greater than our own. The simple fact is that troops never fought more gallantly than did ours, especially the 11th Corps, in charging the Rebels in their rifle-pits, five times their number.

The Rebel guns on Lookout occasionally open on Hooker's forces in the valley, but with no effect. Lookout itself is in a tight place, and gives daily signs of uneasiness. The soldiers, who have the highest appreciation of Gen. Grant, have it current among them that the hero of Vicksburg has a plan for wiping out that grim mountain, precisely how I have not heard any of them say, but that 'tis going to be done they don't seem to doubt. They say it will be but a pleasant job for the General; that anything less wouldn't suit him.

Gen. Grant has so far recovered as to be able to sit on his horse as gracefully as ever. I think the General has a right to be a little vain of his good horsemanship, for certainly I do not remember to have seen his superior as a graceful rider. He seldom goes out without attracting much attention.

The Rebels in front, with the exception stated, are very quiet. It is believed that Bragg's entire force is about 75,000 men, and that his line extends at least one hundred miles—reaching far up toward the headwaters of the Tennessee, and into Georgia far enough to extend his line the distance named. Of course the larger part of his force if within supporting distance of his line, encircling Chattanooga. Lately, however, it is thought he has been sending bodies of troops up the river, perhaps to assume the offensive in Eastern Tennessee against Burnside. It is in that direction, if any, that the attempt will be made to make good the promise of Jeff. Davis to repossess Tennessee and Kentucky.

Gen. Meigs is here, lending vigor to the branch of the service which has a most excellent head in Col. Hodges Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

The work of removing families that cannot support themselves, and have no means of acquiring a living, is going on. They generally go to Nashville; from thence they find their way to various parts of the North. They embrace many cases of great hardship and suffering. I do not know of a more worthy field for organized benevolence than this.

There are left here a certain number of residents whose Unionism is altogether fishy. They, too, have received notice to leave. Some of them plead for mercy—that mercy which, when Bragg occupied the place, they would not show to the scourged Union men, whose hardships have made Eastern Tennessee the "bloody ground" of the war. Their appeal will scarcely be effective. They are privileged to go anywhere but to the enemy's lines.

Last night was the coldest of the season. The frost was severe, and ice formed in many places. The season here is unusually cold. Our troops have provided against the weather in many ways, being wholly without tents. Every available board and plank has been pressed into the service of cabins, thousands of which dot the slopes on which the troops are encamped. Numbers of buildings have been torn down for lumber for this use, and scarcely a fence in the whole place has been left standing. I am sorry to think that this has been carried too far. There certainly is something due to cultivated taste, to spots sacred as homes, and to those things which evince at least a degree of refinement. But I believe a license has been given which overrides all these, and scarcely an original feature of Chattanooga now remains. What the place will look like before Winter is over I cannot guess. G. D. B.

The Massachusetts Legislature has just convened, in extra session. Gov. Andrew recommends that instead of bounties to volunteers regular monthly wages be paid, and a bill to give $20 per month has already been introduced.

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 11.

2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg	108¼
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, cou. cl.	109
17,000	U. S. 5s, 5-20s coup.	99½
23,000	do.	99¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, '71, reg.	96
6,000	Treas. Notes, 7 3-10, Oct. and April	106
18,000	do.	105¼
5,000	do. Feb. and Aug.	106
22,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. c. new.	98½
40,000	do.	99
5,000	do. b3	98½
20,000	Ill. War Loan	102
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	60¼
2,000	Virginia State 6s	62
4,000	North Carolina 6s	61
15,000	Missouri State 6s	65
13,000	do.	64½
10,000	do.	64½
2,000	N. Y. Central 7s	102¼
3,000	Erie 3d Mort. Bds.	111
1,000	Mich. So. 2d Mort.	102
31,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d Mt.	70
60	National Bank	100
5	Continental Bank	100
65,000	American Gold	145¼
6,000	do.	145½
1600	do.	145½
200	Canton Co.	32½
900	Cumberland Coal Pref.	37
200	do.	36¾
700	do.	36½
300	do.	36¾
300	do. b3	37
50	Quicksilver M. Co. b30	63
100	do. b15	63
100	do.	61
250	do.	60
100	Cen. Am. Transit Co.	41
150	do.	41½
300	American Coal Co.	92
50	Pacific M. S. Co. ex div.	216
200	do.	215
500	Mariposa Mining Co.	44
50	Chic. & Alton Pref.	89½
200	do. o	90
1050	N. Y. Central RR.	130
100	do.	130¼
1575	do.	131
100	do. b5	131¼
100	do. s10	131
650	do.	130¾
1100	do.	130½
200	do. b15	132
100	do. b30	132¼
300	do. b30	133
100	do. b20	133
700	do. b30	133¼
3500	Erie Railway	100
450	do. b3	100
500	do.	99¾
2600	do.	99½
2000	do.	99¾
100	do. b10	100¼
200	do. b10	101
100	do. b10	101¼
900	do. b10	101¾
100	do. b30	102
100	do. b60	104
250	Erie RR. Preferred	100¼
700	do.	100
50	do. b10	101
800	do. c.	99¾
357	Hudson River RR.	125
100	do.	124
300	do.	123½
25	do.	123¾
600	do.	123
500	Harlem RR.	90
400	do.	92
400	do. b30	93
50	do.	91½
200	do.	91
600	Reading RR.	119
1000	do. s30	119¼
200	do.	119½
300	do.	119¾
600	do.	120
200	do. b3	120¼
100	do. b14	121
200	do. b10	121
100	do. b15	121¼
200	do. b10	121½
200	Mich. Cen. RR.	130¼
200	do.	130½
300	do.	130¾
100	do. b3	121
300	do. b10	122
150	Ill. Cen. RR. Scrip	116
150	do.	115½
100	do. s10	115¼
100	do.	115
400	do. b30	117
100	do.	114
100	do.	113½
100	do.	113¾
200	Alton & Terre H. RR.	56
300	do.	55
300	M. So. & N. I. RR.	80½
500	do.	80
1500	do.	81
300	do.	81½
400	do.	82
200	do.	82½
300	do. b30	84
100	do. b10	82½
250	do. b30	85
50	do. b5	83
150	M. So. & N. I. Guar'd.	139
100	do.	132½
50	do.	133
2200	Clev. & Pitts. RR.	100
200	do. o	99½
1700	do.	99¾
600	do.	99½
50	C., Col. & Cin. RR.	155
50	Galena & Chicago RR.	105
100	do. b5	105
100	do.	104½
300	do.	104¾
100	do.	104¼
1000	do.	104
600	do. b10	106
300	Clev. & Tol. RR. b10	116
200	do.	114½
300	do. c	114
200	do. b3	114½
200	do. b5	115
350	Chic. & Rock Isl. RR.	102
300	do. b30	103
200	do.	102½
100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. RR.	59
100	do.	58½
200	do.	58¾
300	do. b30	61
100	do. b30	62
1700	Pitts. F. W. & C.	78
300	do. b30	81
200	do.	78½
200	do.	78¾
250	do.	78½
300	do. b3	79
100	do. b10	80
50	do. b15	80½
100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	75
100	Chic. & N. W. R. R.	42
350	do.	42½
100	do.	42¾
50	do.	42½
50	do. b3	43
100	M. & Cin. 1st Pref.	70½
200	Chic. & A. Railroad	81
100	do.	80½
150	do.	80
100	Miss. & Missouri R. R.	37

Money Market.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

Gold sold at 145¼@145⅝ during the day, and was quite active. Stocks were all lower, and for Erie Common as low as 97 was accepted. The entire list of shares dealt in upon the street was sold freely at a sharp decline, but a slight reaction was shown before the meeting of the Stock Exchange. At the Exchange, Government securities were all steady, except the 7.30s, which closed at 105¼@105⅝ for October, and 105¼@106 for August issue. Currency Certificates, 98¼@98½. Border-State stocks dull; Missouri 6s fell to 64@64½; Canton Co., 32¼@32½; Delaware and Hudson, 175@178; Pennsylvania Coal, 160; Cumberland, 37; Quicksilver Mining Company, 60@60½; Pacific Mail, ex dividend, 215@216; New-York Central, 130@130½, after selling at 127 on the street; Central American Transit Company, 40@42; Erie Railway, 99½; do. Preferred, 99½@100; Hudson River, 122½@123; Harlem, 91@91½, an advance of 4 ⅌ cent over the street rate; Reading, 119½@120. Michigan Central fell 1 ⅌ cent, and Southern rose 1½, while the Guaranteed fell 2 ⅌ cent. Illinois Central fell 3½, Alton and Terre Haute 3. Cleveland and Pittsburgh 2, Galena 2, Cleveland and Toledo 1, Rock Island ½, Prairie du Chien 1½, Fort Wayne 2½, Chicago and North-Western ½. At the Second Board prices rose 1@2 ⅌ cent upon the active list. The closing prices were: Gold, 146; N. Y. Central, 132½; Erie, 102½; Erie Preferred, 101½; Hudson River, 125@127; Harlem, 96; Reading, 123½; Michigan Southern, 61½@82; Illinois Central, 117½; Pittsburgh, 104½; Galena, 106@107; Toledo, 115@116; Rock Island, 105.

Money must still be reported in demand at 7 ⅌ cent on call. Some houses, which have been free sellers of railway shares, report more ease, but such cases are exceptional. The large amount of cash stock put upon the market has reduced the demand for money, and put many brokers in a strong position, but houses still expanded and weak make up their accounts with difficulty. There has been no pressure outside the Stock market, but a further decline in Stocks would soon have created trouble in other quarters.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863.

[Reported expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.]

Shippers of produce, in order to realize the highest market prices for their consignments, should heed the following instructions:

Mark the consignee's name plainly and neatly upon each package to be shipped, together with your own name or private mark, and also the contents of the package.

Be sure that the articles are in good order when put into the package, and that they are so put up that they cannot break or spoil on the way.

Send an invoice to the consignee by mail, immediately on shipment of goods.

A reputation for accuracy of count, weight, tare, &c., is very valuable. False marks only discredit a brand and make purchasers cautious in future to the disadvantage of the shipper.

It is well for a shipper to have a uniform mark for his packages, in order, that, if a buyer should be pleased with one purchase he would know how to find another.

Neatness and cleanliness are indispensable.

The following are the wholesale commission prices for bona fide sales of good articles, in good order:

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans have advanced since our last report, but have been less active for a day or two past. Peas are dull and heavy. We quote:

Beans, pea, good to prime ⅌ bush.	$2 65@$2 70
Beans, medium, good to prime, ⅌ bush.	2 65@ 2 70
Beans, marrow, good to prime, ⅌ bush.	2 75@ 3 00
Beans, kidney, good to prime, ⅌ bush.	2 75@ 3 00
Beans, mixed, good to prime, ⅌ bush.	2 35@ 2 70
Beans, inferior	—@ —
Peas, Canada, ⅌ bush.	1 00@ 1 05

BUTTER.

Retail packages have had a moderate demand at unchanged rates. Shipping lots have been very quiet, and the market is rather heavy. It is thought by some that if the tightness in the money market continues much longer, and there occurs no improvement in Exchange or the English market to cause a demand, many holders will be obliged to sell at lower rates. Western has experienced no change, and the market for it continues very dull. We quote:

State, dairies, choice	27 @29
State, firkins, good to choice	26 @27
State, firkins, fair to good	22 @26
State, half-firkin tubs, good to choice	27 @30
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good	23 @27
State, Welsh tubs, good to choice	24 @28
State, Welsh tubs, fair to good	22 @24
State, store-packed, common to choice	20 @23
Orange and Sussex County, pails, choice	32 @34
River County, pails, choice	30 @33
River County pails, fair to good	26 @30
Northern Pennsylvania, half-firkin tubs, good to choice	25 @28
Western Pennsylvania, good to choice	21 @23
Western Reserve, good to choice	21 @23
Ohio, and other Western, good to choice	20 @21½
Michigan, good to prime	20 @23
Western, common to good	18 @20

CHEESE.

The Cheese market is very quiet, and sales have been made at easier rates. Holders resist a decline, and buyers are not willing to pay present prices; this causes the dullness. English Dairy is in moderate demand, and prices are not quite so firm. Pineapple is easier. We quote:

State, factory-made, prime to fancy	15 @15½
State, good to choice	14 @14½
State, fair to good	12 @14
State, common skimmed	— @—
Vermont, good to choice	13 @14
Ohio, good to prime	12 @13
Ohio, fair to good	11 @12
English Dairy, Connecticut	13 @15
English Dairy, Ohio	13½@14
Pineapple, good to choice	15 @17½

EGGS.

The market has changed but little since our last; prices have been firm and rather higher, but the demand is light. Limed are arriving; they bring 23c. for choice, less off. We quote:

State and Jersey, choice, ⅌ doz.	25 @26
Western, by Express, ⅌ doz.	24 @25½
Western, Ordinary freight, ⅌ doz.	20 @24
Canada, ⅌ doz.	24 @25
Egg Oats, ⅌ bush., good	60 @65

FRUITS.

APPLES—Arrivals have been quite free, but the demand has been good, and choice Winter sorts have advanced. We quote:

Mixed Western, ⅌ bbl.	$3 50@ [illegible]
Common, ⅌ bbl.	1 25@ [illegible]
Selected Fruit	3 00@ [illegible]

QUINCES—There is no change. We quote:

Apple, ⅌ bbl.	$3 50 @$ [illegible]
Pear, ⅌ bbl.	3 00 @ [illegible]

GRAPES—No change. We quote:

Isabella, good to choice, ⅌ lb.	8 [illegible]
Catawba, good to choice, ⅌ lb.	10 [illegible]

CRANBERRIES—The market is quite dull, and prices easier. We quote:

Eastern, ⅌ bbl.	$8 00@$ [illegible]
Western, ⅌ bbl.	6 00@ [illegible]

DRIED FRUIT—All kinds of Dried Fruits and Berries continue scarce and in good demand. Prices are firm. It is thought that Apples might sell above quotations. We quote:

Dried Apples, sliced, ⅌ lb.	— @ [illegible]
Dried Apples, choice, new, ⅌ lb.	8 @ [illegible]
Dried Apples, good to choice, old, ⅌ lb.	7 @ [illegible]
Peaches, peeled, new, ⅌ lb.	20 @ [illegible]
Peaches, unpeeled, ⅌ lb.	— @ [illegible]
Plums, new, ⅌ lb.	16 @ [illegible]
Pitted Cherries, new, ⅌ lb.	20 @ [illegible]
Cherries, with pits, ⅌ lb.	— @ [illegible]
Raspberries, black, new, ⅌ lb.	22 @ [illegible]
Blackberries, new, ⅌ lb.	15 @ [illegible]
Currants, domestic, ⅌ lb.	3 @ [illegible]

FRESH MEATS.

All kinds have been doing pretty well. The demand has been rather in excess of the supply for choice qualities. No change in prices, except for Dressed Hogs, which notwithstanding very heavy receipts of Live, have been in good demand and higher. The weather is quite favorable for packing. We quote:

Beef, sides, ⅌ lb.	5 [illegible]
Mutton, carcasses, ⅌ lb.	6 [illegible]
Lamb, carcasses, ⅌ lb.	6 [illegible]
Veal, carcasses, ⅌ lb.	7 [illegible]
Live Calves, first quality, ⅌ lb.	5 [illegible]
Live Sheep, sheared, first quality, ⅌ lb.	4 [illegible]
Live Sheep, unsheared	— [illegible]
Live Lambs	5 [illegible]
Dressed Hogs, Jersey, light	7 [illegible]
Dressed Hogs, Jersey, heavy	— [illegible]
Dressed Hogs, State	7 [illegible]
Dressed Hogs, city killed	6 [illegible]

GAME.

Quail have been more plenty, many lots being soft selling at inside rate. We have noticed no Pigeons. Partridges and Prairie Chickens have been less plenty and higher. Ducks have done well. Venison has been scarce, but prices are high; any large receipts will cause a further decline. We quote:

Quail, ⅌ doz.	$1 25 @ [illegible]
Pigeons, flight, picked, ⅌ doz.	1 50 @ [illegible]
Pigeons, stall-fed, ⅌ doz.	2 00 @ [illegible]
Pigeons, shot birds, ⅌ doz.	— 75 @ [illegible]
Squabs, ⅌ doz.	— — @ [illegible]
Woodcock, ⅌ pair	— 50 @ [illegible]
Wood Duck, ⅌ pair	— 25 @ [illegible]
Widgeon, ⅌ pair	— 25 @ [illegible]
Black Ducks, ⅌ pair	— 44 @ [illegible]
Mallards, ⅌ pair	— 50 @ [illegible]
Partridges, ⅌ pair	— 75 @ [illegible]
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair	— 80 @ [illegible]
Rabbits, each	— 13 @ [illegible]
Wild Turkeys, ⅌ lb.	— 14 @ [illegible]
Venison, saddles, ⅌ lb.	— 18 @ [illegible]
Venison, carcasses, ⅌ lb.	— 9 @ [illegible]

HIDES AND SKINS.

There has been no change, but the market is firm. We quote:

Veal skins, green salted, country trimmed, ⅌ lb.	1[illegible]
Western Slaughter Hides, trimmed and cured, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]

POTATOES.

Prince Alberts and Rough and Ready are easier. Others unchanged. The demand is fair. Sweet are very [illegible]. We quote:

Buckeyes, ⅌ bbl.	$1 50 @ [illegible]
Prince Albert, ⅌ bbl.	1 50 @ [illegible]
Jackson Whites, ⅌ bbl.	— — @ [illegible]
Rough and Ready, ⅌ bbl.	1 50 @ [illegible]
Mercers, ⅌ bbl.	2 00 @ [illegible]
Peachblows, ⅌ bbl.	1 50 @ [illegible]
Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ bbl.	4 50 @ [illegible]
Sweet Potatoes, in bulk, ⅌ bbl.	— — @ [illegible]

POULTRY.

Dressed Poultry is in good demand, and prices of Chickens and Turkeys have advanced. The weather is favorable, and good lots are sold without difficulty. Live have been plenty, but there has been little demand, and prices are unchanged. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ⅌ lb.	$— 10 [illegible]
Fowls, live, ⅌ lb.	— 9 [illegible]
Spring Chickens, ⅌ pair	— 50 [illegible]
Spring Chickens, small and poor	— 37½ [illegible]
Ducks, live, good to choice, ⅌ pair	— 50 [illegible]
Ducks, live, poor to good, ⅌ pair	— 37½ [illegible]
Geese, live, ⅌ pair	1 50 [illegible]

DRESSED POULTRY.

Chickens, choice	[illegible]
Chickens, common to good	[illegible]
Turkeys, choice	[illegible]
Turkeys, common to good	[illegible]
Ducks, choice	[illegible]
Ducks, common to good	[illegible]
Geese, choice	[illegible]
Geese, common to good	[illegible]

SUNDRIES.

FEATHERS—The market is almost bare of stock, and prices have improved. The demand is good. We quote:

Western, live Geese, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]
Hen and Turkey, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]

BEESWAX—The demand is good, and prices have improved. We quote:

Southern ⅌ lb.	—@—
Western, ⅌ lb.	45½@47½

BROOM CORN—The current rates for Broom Corn being very far above the price of brooms, manufacturers cannot operate to advantage, and the market is consequently dull. We quote:

In bale, ⅌ lb.	6@11c.

CABBAGES—We quote: ⅌ 100, $5@$10.

SQUASHES are a little higher. We quote:

Boston Marrow, ⅌ bbl.	$3 50@$3 75
Jersey Marrow, ⅌ bbl.	2 25@ 2 50

TURNIPS—Prices have improved. We quote:

Ruta Bagas, ⅌ bbl.	$1 25 @$1 50

ONIONS—We quote:

Red and Yellow, ⅌ 100 strings	$4 75@$5 00
Yellow, ⅌ bbl.	3 00@ 3 25
Red, ⅌ bbl.	3 00@ 3 25

HONEY—The supply seems to be quite light, and prices have improved. We quote:

White Clover, in small glass caps	23 @25c.
Buckwheat, in small glass caps	18 @20c.

CHESTNUTS—⅌ bush., $5.

HICKORY NUTS—New, ⅌ bush., $1 75.

[Advertisement.]

MORTON'S GOLD PENS are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

EXTRACT OF THE

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.

JAPONICA of the Societe Hygenique for restoring and beautifying the Hair. General depot at L. BARTET'S, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, New-York. Wigs and Toupees sent free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

A WORD ABOUT AMERICAN WATCHES.—After a THOROUGH TRIAL of more than TEN YEARS the TIMEPIECES manufactured by the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY of Waltham, Mass., have gained a firm hold upon the favor of the public, and now no less than 80,000 of them are speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people. From a very humble beginning, the business has increased to an extent exceeding our most sanguine anticipations, and we are now justified in stating that we MAKE MORE THAN ONE-HALF of all the WATCHES sold in the United States. Repeated enlargement of our factory buildings, and the labor of 300 operatives, still find us unable to supply the constantly increasing demand. And we may here observe that, notwithstanding the high price of labor and materials, we actually sell our products at less prices than those current five years ago.

We refer to these facts only for the purpose of properly introducing another subject relative to our manufacture of Watches. Hitherto our chief object has been to make good Watches for the million at the lowest possible price—something to take the place of the make-believe Watches, called "Ancres," "Lepines," "English Patent Levers," &c., annually thrown upon this market, in countless numbers, by European workshops—watches which are the refuse of their factories, unsalable at home, and perfectly worthless everywhere.

This object we have accomplished, and now we have to announce that we have commenced the manufacture of Watches of the very

HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY,

unequaled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. Profiting by our long experience, we have remodeled the form of our Watches, introducing such improvements as have been suggested and proved to be good from time to time, and have instituted new and severe tests of isochronism, adjustment, and compensation. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactitude, and the choicest and most approved materials only are used. [illegible]

[illegible]

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

[illegible]

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New-York.

S. T.—1860—X.

[illegible]

PLANTATION BITTERS,

[illegible]

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

[illegible]

P. H. DRAKE & Co.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

UNION OFFICERS IN RICHMOND PRISONS.

A COMPLETE OFFICIAL LIST.

The following is a list of Union officers confined in the Confederate State military prison at Richmond, Va., with the place and date of their capture:

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Neal Dow, Me., 1st div., 19th Army Corps, June 26, 1863, at Port Hudson.

COLONELS.

P. A. Davidson, 9th Ill., Cavalry, at Chickamauga.
J. B. Gordon, 18th Ind., Cavalry, at Chickamauga.
L. D. Campbell, 44 N. Y. Cav., June 17, Louden Co., Va.
J. A. Mulholland, 116th Penn., Chickamauga.
W. P. Reynolds, 10 Wisc. Vols., Cavalry, Sept. 6, Corinth.
G. A. Larrow, 10 Ohio, May 5 1863, Jackson.
J. Ward, 105th Ill., Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
M. Jones, 10th Ohio, Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
Geo. W. D. Powell, 84 Ill., Cav., July 26, 1863, Wyrtleville.
Geo. W. Roberts, 1 Ky. Cav., Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
Geo. W. Chase, 4th Ohio, July 1, 1863, Gettysburg.
W. P. Sanders, 9th Ky. Cav., Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
N. J. Jackson, 42d Ohio, July 20, 1863, Woodstock.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

P. Cavada, 114th Pa., July, 1863, Gettysburg.
W. H. Glenn, 95th Ohio, Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
J. M. Corse, 7th Iowa, Oct. 3, 1863, Iuka.
G. Gaston, 1st Ohio, Cavalry, Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
C. Ulrici, 8th Ill., Cavalry, June 28, Jackson, Tenn.
J. A. Bagby, 9th Ohio, Cavalry, Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
S. Lefferts, 1st Ohio, Cavalry, Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
W. L. McMillan, 104 Ill., Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
S. Kerfoot, 42d Ohio, Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
J. Mounted, 1st Ohio, Cavalry, Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
C. S. Hayes, 9th Ky., Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
W. H. Gibson, 9th Ky., Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
M. Miller, 9th Ky., Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
J. Mitchell, 9th Ky., Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
J. Cameron, 9th Ky., Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
Geo. Dick, 9th Ky., Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
J. Wilson, 9th Ky., Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
J. Fry, 40th Ill., Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
J. Bowman, 9th Ky., Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
J. Ward, 105th Ill., Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga.
J. Mitchell

DEFEAT OF COMPROMISE IN 1861.

The history of the *Peace Conference* which assembled at Washington in February, 1861, under an invitation from Virginia, has never been written. Its declared object was to establish peace by just and equitable measures of conciliation; its real object was to extort concessions to the slave interest, by which its permanent ascendancy in the National Government would be established and secured. The Legislatures of Kentucky and Illinois had recommended to Congress to call a Convention to consider the circumstances of the country, and to propose such amendments to the Constitution, if any, as might be found necessary to harmonize the relations of the States and their citizens. In the Conference, most of those who sought to give effect to its declared objects took these resolutions as the basis of action, while those whose main purpose was to secure the ascendancy of the slave interest, endeavored to reach their object through the direct proposition to Congress of amendments to the Constitution. In this, they were supported by some delegates of very different views and spirit, who honestly expected peace from great concessions. Thus a majority in the Conference and its committees was secured to the Pro-Slavery side.

It will be remembered by those who have read the published journal of the Convention that the Committee on Propositions and Resolutions proposed certain amendments to the Constitution, embodied in a new article of seven sections, to be called the Thirteenth. This article was wholly in the interest of Slavery.

The *first* section provided for the division of all the existing territory of the United States into Slave and Free Territory by the line of 36° 30′; the *second* prohibited new acquisitions of territory without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from Slave States and a majority of all the Senators from Free States; the *third* prohibited Congress from interfering with Slavery within any State; or with Slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland and that of the owners of the slaves; or with Slavery in any Territory where established or recognized by Territorial law or otherwise; or with the slave-trade between the States, except in or through a State or Territory against its laws; the *fourth* negatived any construction of the Constitution by which any State would be prevented from enforcing the delivery of fugitive slaves through State officers; the *fifth* prohibited the foreign slave-trade; the *sixth* prohibited any amendment of the Constitution to the prejudice of Slavery without the consent of all the States; and the *seventh* required Congress to provide for payment by the United States for all fugitive slaves rescued by violence, and for securing to citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

Under the full conviction that these amendments, which conceded to Slavery new and most extensive prerogatives and guarantees, could not and should not receive the sanction of Congress or of the People, and yet anxious to adopt some practicable and adequate measures of conciliation and peace, the Republican members of the Convention, upon consultation, agreed on a proposition consisting of a preamble in the form of an address to the people, and of several resolutions. The preamble declared that the Convention recognized and deplored the divisions and distractions of the country, but denied that any existing alienations or dissensions justified revolution, or were such as could not be overcome by the patriotism, honor and interest of the country; that the Constitution, expressing the combined wisdom of the founders of the Government, was still adequate to every emergency, and entitled to the support of every good citizen; that if, however, any portion of the people believed that they ought to have their rights more exactly defined or more fully explained in the Constitution, it was their duty to seek a remedy by amendment, and the equal duty of all the States to consider the claims of those who thought themselves aggrieved, and to concur in such amendments as might be found necessary to insure exact justice to all. The resolutions following this preamble, declared, *First*, That the Constitution gives no power to Congress or to the Federal Government to interfere in any manner with Slavery in any State, and that neither of the great political organizations existing in the country contemplate any violation of the spirit of the Constitution in this respect; *Second*, That if the people of any State were or should be deprived of the benefits intended to be secured to them by the Constitution, or their rights were or should be disregarded, their tranquillity disturbed, their prosperity retarded, or their liberty imperiled, by the people of any other State, full and adequate redress should be provided; and, *Third*, That the Convention would recommend to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union to follow the example of the Legislatures of the States of Kentucky and Illinois in applying to Congress to call a Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, pursuant to the fifth article thereof.

This preamble and these resolutions were offered as an amendment to the report of the Committee, by Mr. TUCK of New-Hampshire; and, while this amendment was pending, Mr. CHASE of Ohio, in behalf of those whose views it embodied, delivered the following remarks:

SPEECH OF GOV. CHASE OF OHIO IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

February 6, 1861.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have not thought it best to occupy much of the time of the Convention in discussing the propositions presented for its decision. I have indeed been impressed with an idea that a decision upon these propositions just now may be premature.

I have already stated to the Conference that the delegates from Ohio act under resolutions of the General Assembly of that State, one of which requires them to use their influence in procuring an adjournment of this body to the 4th of April next. It is the wish of that State that opportunity may be given for full consideration of any Constitutional amendment that may be proposed here, and especially to avoid precipitate action under apprehensions of resistance to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln on the 4th of next month.

I have already submitted resolutions in accordance with the views of the Legislature, and intended, at the proper time, to ask a vote upon the proposed adjournment. On consultation with my colleagues, however, I find a majority of them averse to postponement; and, in view of the fact that the resolution of the Legislature is not imperative in its terms, and especially in consideration of the assurances constantly given here by delegates from Slaveholding States that, whatever may be the result of our deliberations, no obstruction or hindrance will be opposed to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, I have determined to forbear urging a vote.

Upon the respective merits of the propositions of the Committee, and the proposed amendments, I have not much to say. But what I do say will be said in all seriousness.

I do not approve the confident pledges made here of favorable action by the people of either section or of any State upon whatever propositions may receive the sanction of this conference. The people of the Free States, so far as my observation goes, do not commit their right of judgment to anybody. They generally exercise it themselves, and be assured they will exercise it freely upon any proposition coming from this body. Whatever our action may be here, every proposition to amend the Constitution must come before the people. They will discuss it, and must adopt it before it can become a part of the fundamental law. Dismiss, then, the idea that all that is necessary to secure amendments acceptable to a particular interest or section is to secure for them the sanction of a majority in this hall.

The result of the national canvass which recently terminated in the election of Mr. Lincoln has been spoken of by some as the effect of a sudden impulse, or of some irregular excitement of the popular mind; and it has been somewhat confidently asserted that, upon reflection and consideration, the hastily-formed opinions which brought about that election will be changed. It has been said also that subordinate questions of local and temporary character have augmented the Republican vote, and secured a majority which could not have been obtained upon the national questions involved in the respective platforms of the parties which divide the country.

I cannot take this view of the result of the Presidential election. I believe, and the belief amounts to absolute conviction, that the election must be regarded as a triumph of principles cherished in the hearts of the people of the Free States. These principles, it is true, were originally asserted by a small party only. But, after years of discussion, they have, by their own value, their own intrinsic soundness, obtained the deliberate and unalterable sanction of the people's judgment.

Chief among these principles is the Restriction of Slavery within State limits; *not* war upon Slavery within those limits, but fixed opposition to its extension beyond them. Mr LINCOLN was the candidate of the people opposed to the extension of Slavery. We have elected him. After many years of earnest advocacy and of severe trial, we have achieved the triumph of that principle. By a fair and unquestionable majority, we have secured that triumph. Do you think we who represent this majority will throw it away? Do you think the people would sustain us if we undertook to throw it away? I must speak to you plainly, gentlemen of the South. It is not in my heart to deceive you. I therefore tell you explicitly that if we of the North and West would consent to throw away all that has been gained in the recent triumph of our principles, the people would not sustain us, and so the consent would avail you nothing. And I must tell you further that under no inducements whatever will we consent to surrender a principle which we believe to be so sound and so important as that of restricting Slavery within State limits.

There are some things, however, which I think the people are willing to do. In all my relations with them, and these relations have been somewhat intimate, I have never discovered any desire or inclination on the part of any considerable number, to interfere with the institution of Slavery within the States where it exists. I do not believe that any such desire anywhere prevails. All your rights have been respected and enforced by the people of the Free States. More than this: even your claims have been enforced, under repulsive circumstances, and, in my judgment, beyond right and beyond Constitutional obligation. When and where have the people of the Free States or their representatives refused you any right? When and where have they refused to confer with you frankly and candidly when you imagined your rights to be in danger? They have been and still are patient and forbearing. They do not believe that you need any new Constitutional guarantees. You have guarantees enough in their voluntary action. But, since you think differently, they send us hither to meet you, to confer with you, to consider the questions which threaten the Union, to discuss them freely and decide them fairly.

Now, gentlemen, what do we ask of you? Do we ask anything unreasonable in the amendment which has been submitted? We simply ask that you say to your people that we of the Free States have no purpose, and never had any purpose, to infringe the rights of the Slave States or of any citizen of the Slave States. And that our devotion to the Government and the Constitution is not inferior to that of any portion of the American people. By uniting with us in the declaration we propose, you tell your people at home that no considerable party, that no considerable number of persons, in the Free States, has any wish or purpose to interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists, or with any of your rights under the Constitution. You can say this with absolute truth, and with entire confidence. In all the action of the delegates who favor this amendment, in all our private consultations, every heart has been animated by a most anxious desire to maintain the Union and preserve the harmony of the Republic. No word has been uttered indicating the slightest wish to avoid any obligation of the Constitution, or to deprive you of any right under it. All concur in desiring to give effect to the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance of it. The same sentiments animate the people of the Free States. Congress has declared, with the almost unanimous concurrence of the members from the Free States, against national interference with Slavery in the Slave States. The Chicago Convention most emphatically asserted the same doctrine. It has been reiterated over and over again by the Legislatures of the Free States, and by great and small conventions of their people. Is it then too much to ask you to unite with us in a declaration that all fears of aggression entertained by your people are groundless? Such a declaration will go far to insure peace; why not make it?

You profess to be satisfied with Slavery, as it is and where it is. You think the institution just and beneficial. The very able gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Seddon), who commands the respect of all by the frankness and sincerity of his speech, has said that he believes Slavery to be the condition in which the African is to be educated up to Freedom. He does not believe in perpetual Slavery. He believes the time will come when the slave, through the beneficent influences of the circumstances which surround him, will rise in intelligence, capacity, and character, to the dignity of a freeman, and will be free.

We cannot agree with you, and therefore do not propose to allow Slavery where we are responsible for it, outside of your State limits, and under National jurisdiction. But we do not mean to interfere with it at all within State limits. So far as we are concerned, you can work out your experiment there in peace. We shall rejoice if no evil comes from it to you or yours. (Mr. Chase's time having expired, he was unanimously invited to proceed.)

Aside from the Territorial question—the question of Slavery outside of Slave States—I know of but one serious difficulty. I refer to the question concerning fugitives from service. The clause in the Constitution concerning this class of persons is regarded by almost all men, North and South, as a stipulation for the surrender to their masters of slaves escaping into Free States. The people of the Free States, however, who believe that slaveholding is wrong cannot and will not aid in the reclamation, and the stipulation becomes therefore a dead letter. You complain of bad faith, and the complaint is retorted by denunciations of the cruelty which would drag back to bondage the poor slave who has escaped from it. You, thinking Slavery right, claim the fulfillment of the stipulation; we, thinking Slavery wrong, cannot fulfill the stipulation without consciousness of participation in wrong. Here is a real difficulty, but it seems to me not insuperable. It will not do for us to say to you, in justification of non-performance, 'the stipulation is immoral, and therefore we cannot execute it;' for you deny the immorality, and we cannot assume to judge for you. On the other hand, you ought not to exact from us the literal performance of the stipulation when you know that we cannot perform it without conscious culpability. A true solution of the difficulty seems to be attainable by regarding it as a simple case where a contract, from changed circumstances, cannot be fulfilled exactly as made. A court of equity in such a case decrees execution as near as may be. It requires the party who cannot perform to make compensation for non-performance. Why cannot the same principle be applied to the rendition of fugitives from service? We cannot surrender—but we can compensate. Why not then avoid all difficulties on all sides and show respectively good faith and good will by providing and accepting compensation where masters reclaim escaping servants and prove their right of reclamation under the Constitution? Instead of a judgment for rendition, let there be a judgment for compensation, determined by the true value of the services, and let the same judgment assure freedom to the fugitive. The cost to the National Treasury would be as nothing in comparison with the evils of discord and strife. All parties would be gainers.

What I have just said is, indeed, not exactly to the point of the present discussion. But I refer to this matter to show how easily the greatest difficulties may be adjusted if approached in a truly just, generous and patriotic spirit.

I refer to it also in order to show you that, if we do not concede all your wishes, it is because our ideas of justice, duty and honor forbid, and not because we cherish any hostile or aggressive sentiments. We will go as far as we can to meet you—come you also as far as you can to meet us. Join at least in the declaration we propose. Your people have confidence in you. They will believe you. The declaration, made with substantial unanimity by this conference, will tranquillize public sentiment, and give a chance for reason to resume its sway, and patriotic counsels to gain a hearing.

Do you say that after all what we propose embodies no substantial guarantees of immunity to Slavery through the perversion of Federal powers? We reply that we think the Constitution as it stands, interpreted honestly and executed faithfully, is sufficient for all practical purposes; and that you will find all desirable security in the legislation or non-legislation of Congress. If you think otherwise, we are ready to join you in recommending a National Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution in the regular and legitimate way. Kentucky, a Slave State, has proposed such a Convention; Illinois, a Free State, has joined in the proposition. Join us, then, in recommending such a Convention, and assure us that you will abide by its decision. We will join you and give a similar assurance.

This, gentlemen, is the proposition we make you to-day. It is embodied in the amendment just submitted. Is it not a fair proposition? It is a plain declaration of facts which cannot reasonably be questioned, and a plain submission of all disputed questions to the only proper tribunal for the settlement of such questions—that of the American people, acting through a National Convention.

The only alternative to this proposition is the proposition that the present Congress be called upon to submit to the States a thirteenth article embodying the amendments recommended by the Committee. In order to the submission of these amendments to the States by Congress, a two-thirds vote in each House is necessary. That, I venture to say, cannot be obtained. Were it otherwise, who can assure you that the new article will obtain the sanction of three-fourths of the States, without which it is a nullity? As a measure to defeat all adjustment, I can understand this proposition. As a measure of pacification, I do not understand it. There is, in my judgment, no peace in it. Gentlemen here, of patriotism and intelligence, think otherwise. I am sorry I cannot agree with them.

Gentlemen say, if this proposition cannot prevail, every Slave State will secede; or, as some prefer to phrase it, will resort to revolution. I forbear to discuss eventualities. I must say, however, and say plainly, that considerations such as these will not move me from my recognized duty to my country and its Constitution. And let me say for the people of the Free States, that they are a thoughtful people, and are much in earnest in this business. They do not delegate their right of private judgment. They love their institutions and the Union. They will not surrender the one nor give up the other without great struggles and great sacrifices. Upon the question of the maintenance of an unbroken Union and a whole country they never were, and it is my firm conviction they never will be, divided. Gentlemen who think they will be, even in the worst contingency, will, I think, be disappointed. If forced to the last extremity, the people will meet the issue as they best may; but be assured they will meet it with no discordant councils.

Gentlemen, Mr. Lincoln will be inaugurated on the 4th of March. He will take an oath to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States—of the whole—of all the United States. That oath will bind him to take care that the laws be faithfully executed throughout the United States. Will Secession absolve him from that oath? Will it diminish, by one jot or tittle, its awful obligation? Will attempted revolution do more than Secession? And if not—and the oath and the obligation remain—and the President does his duty and undertakes to enforce the laws, and Secession or revolution resists, what then? War! Civil war!

Mr. President, let us not rush headlong into that unfathomable gulf. Let us not tempt this unutterable woe. We offer you a plain and honorable mode of adjusting all difficulties. It is a mode which, we believe, will receive the sanction of the people. We pledge ourselves here that we will do all in our power to obtain their sanction for it. Is it too much to ask you, gentlemen of the South, to meet us on this honorable and practicable ground? Will you not, at least, concede this to the country?

On the conclusion of these remarks, the question was taken upon the proposed amendment, and it was rejected by the following vote:

AYES—Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Hampshire, Vermont—9.

NOES—Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New-Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia—11.

PROPOSALS OF AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS FINALLY ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE.

[They were in substance reported by a majority of the Committee, but amended in some important particulars by the Conference.]

SECTION 1. In all the present territory of the United States, north of the parallel of 36° 30′ of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line, the status of persons held to involuntary service or labor as it now exists shall not be changed; nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal Courts, according to the course of the common law. When any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a Member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide.

SEC. 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States hereinbefore mentioned be cast as a part of the two-thirds majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

SEC. 3. Neither the Constitution nor any amendment thereof shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control within any State the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons held to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, retaining and taking away persons so held to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage, and the right during transportation by sea or river of touching at ports, shores, and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist; but not the right of transit in or through any State or Territory, or of sale or traffic against the laws thereof. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land.

The bringing into the District of Columbia of persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterward transferred to other places for sale as merchandise is prohibited.

SEC. 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, shall not be construed to prevent any of the States by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

SEC. 5. The foreign slave-trade is hereby forever prohibited; and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor into the United States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

SEC. 6. The first, third and fifth sections, together with this section of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

SEC. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive slave from labor in all cases where the Marshal or other officer whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when after arrest such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereof deprived of the same; and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY MR. TUCK.

To the People of the United States:

This Convention of Conference, composed in part of commissioners appointed in accordance with the legislative action of sundry States, and in part of commissioners appointed by the Governors of sundry other States, in compliance with an invitation by the General Assembly of Virginia, met in Washington on the 4th of February, 1861.

Although constituting a body unknown to the Constitution and laws, yet, being delegated for the purpose, and having carefully considered the existing dangers and dissensions, and having brought their proceedings to a close, publish this address, and the accompanying resolutions, as the result of their deliberations.

We recognize and deplore the divisions and distractions which now afflict our country, interrupt its prosperity, disturb its peace, and endanger the Union of the States; but we repel the conclusion, that any alienation or dissensions exist which are irreconcilable, which justify attempt at revolution, or which the patriotism and fraternal sentiments of the people, and the interests and honor of the whole nation, will not overcome.

In a country embracing the central and most important portion of a continent, among a people now numbering over 30,000,000, diversities of opinion inevitably exist; and rivalries, intensified at times by local interests and sectional attachments, must often occur; yet we do not doubt that the theory of our Government is the best which is possible for this nation, that the Union of the States is of vital importance, and that the Constitution, which expresses the combined wisdom of the illustrious founders of the Government, is still the Palladium of our liberties, adequate to every emergency, and justly entitled to the support of every good citizen.

It embraced, in its provisions and spirit, all the defense and protection which any section of the country can rightfully demand or honorably concede.

Adapted with primary reference to the wants of 5,000,000 of people, but with the wisest reference to future expansion and development, it has carried us onward with a rapid increase of numbers, an accumulation of wealth, and a degree of happiness and general prosperity never attained by any nation.

Whatever branch of industry, or whatever staple production, shall become, in the possible changes of the future, the leading interest of the country, thereby creating unforeseen complications or new conflicts of opinion and interest, the Constitution of the United States properly understood and fairly enforced is equal to every exigency, a shield and defense to all in every time of need. If, however, by reason of a change in circumstance, or for any cause, a portion of the people believe they ought to have their rights more exactly defined or more fully explained in the Constitution, it is their duty, in accordance with its provisions, to seek a remedy by way of amendment to that instrument; and it is the duty of all the States to concur in such amendments as may be found necessary to insure equal and exact justice to all.

In order, therefore, to announce to the country the sentiments of this Convention, respecting not only the remedy which should be sought for existing discontents, but also to communicate to the public what we believe to be the patriotic sentiment of the country, we adopt the following

RESOLUTIONS:

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognize the well understood proposition that the Constitution of the United States gives no power to Congress, or any branch of the Federal Government to interfere in any manner with Slavery in the States; and we are assured by abundant testimony, that neither of the great political organizations existing in the country contemplates a violation of the spirit of the Constitution in this regard, or the procuring of any amendment thereof, by which Congress, or any department of the General Government, shall ever have jurisdiction over Slavery in any of the States.

2. *Resolved*, That the Constitution was ordained and established, as set forth in the preamble, by the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; and when the people of any State are not in full enjoyment of all the benefits intended to be secured to them by the Constitution or their rights under it are disregarded, their tranquillity disturbed, their prosperity retarded, or their liberty imperiled by the people of any other State, full and adequate redress can and ought to be provided for such grievances.

3. *Resolved*, That this Convention recommend to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union to follow the example of the Legislatures of the States of Kentucky and of Illinois, in applying to Congress to call a Convention for the proposing of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, pursuant to the fifth article thereof.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

Talk About Fruit.

At the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Club, Oct. 29, there was a good deal of tasting of fruit and talk about it, interesting enough to those present, but not of a nature that can be well reported. We gather, however, a few facts which may be interesting to readers. For instance: Dr. WARD says that after many failures with the Gloat Morceau pear as a dwarf, he has fully succeeded with it as a standard. Mr. THOMAS J. FIELD also expressed the same opinion. Dr. WARD also said he had found the Beurré d'Anjou much better adapted to pear stock than quince. Mr. FIELD said he would not recommend it for general culture upon the quince, though it bears much earlier. In a large collection of pears he would give a limited number of this variety as dwarfs. When grown for sale, it is one of the most profitable kinds. The Beurré Diel is a better pear, but cracks in ripening, while the Beurré d'Anjou ripens uniformly. It should be borne in mind that the best pears are not the most profitable to grow for sale, as none but yellow ones are popular in this market.

Two pears from Col. DILLON, of Brooklyn, presented for a name, produced a good deal of discussion. Mr. CARPENTER being very decided that they were Beurré d'Anjou, and, judging by the looks and taste, several others decided in the same way, but Mr. FIELD said that this could not be, as these all grow in triplets, which is never the case with Beurré d'Anjou. Dr. WARD also declared that the stem of these did not correspond with the description of that variety. So we see that doctors disagree, and therefore Col. Dillon's pear must go unnamed. He may, however, congratulate himself that he has got a good one, although nameless.

Mr. WILLIAMS, Bloomfield, N. J., also presented two pears for name. He stated that they both grew upon the same graft, which he bought for White Doyenne, but they bear so little resemblance to one another as to readily pass for different sorts, and so little resemblance to the sort they were bought for that the best of judges cannot decide what they are. He had sent specimens to Ellwanger & Barry, but got no satisfaction. The general opinion of the Club favored the idea of its being the White Doyenne, yet Mr. Williams states that it grows without cracking, which is the characteristic fault of that variety. Here we see doctors disagree again; who then shall decide?

A splendid specimen of Duchesse d'Angoulême, presented by Mr. TREMBLY of Bergen Point, called out the fact that Dr. Ward had grown a pear of this variety which weighed 35½ ounces; and also another fact that this sort succeeds best when grown in hedges. Mr. FIELD said—My trees are set about 2½ feet apart in the row, and 4 feet between rows, and occupy a space about 40 by 200 feet, which was this season one compact mass of foliage. I sheared this hedge so as never to let any of the trees grow over six or seven feet high, and in this condition the trees produced more and better fruit than in any other. I set the trees so as to have the junction of the quince stock about an inch below the surface, though I think the Duchesse seldom if ever strikes root. The Louise Bonne de Jersey is the same, while the Bartlett will always strike root from the pear if planted deep enough. I would never recommend grafting on quince with a view of getting roots from the pear, because the tree is apt to throw out but one root, and thus make the tree one-sided; but I do strongly recommend growing the Duchesse as I do, in hedges. They might easily be grown in this way when it is desirable to grow a hedge as a screen.

Mr. THURBER mentioned the case of Mr. Thompson, on Staten Island, who plants this variety about four or five feet apart, then bends down the limbs and trains the trees flat, in which condition they grow vigorously and produce well. Mr. FIELD said—I prefer my plan; that is, to shear from the beginning and continue the system of close pruning, because, if bent down, the shoots will start and must be sheared. Mr. PARDEE would not recommend the plan of growing hedges in any situation except one with a very open exposure, because the fruit must have air and light; and to succeed with a hedge, the soil must also be very strong.

Upland Cranberries.—Mr. SPENCE, a printer of this city, who has a place at Deer Park, on the Long Island Railroad, upon what is known as the scrub-oak land of the island, presented a pot of cranberries, grown upon that sandy soil, which is sometimes called barren, but he has proved it capable of producing excellent crops of this valuable fruit. He has four acres of ground now set in vines, which are as vigorous and healthy as those in the swamp from which the plants were procured. The specimen presented shows that some of them, at least, are very fruitful, though, he says, less so than usual, on account of the severe drouth which has prevailed upon the island, which, Mr. Field says, has dried the earth two to four feet deep, so extensively that in some excavations of his lately made he found the earth blow away almost as readily as the dust of the road.

Mr. SPENCE being called upon to state why he was so successful in cranberry culture, gave it as his opinion that cranberries can be grown anywhere upon dry loamy soil, by carefully cutting away the runners once a year. This is his whole secret, which he is willing that everybody else desirous of growing this kind of fruit should know and practice as successfully as he has done.

The Great Pumpkin Show, Mr. JUDD announced, would take place on Thursday, Nov. 5, and asked the Club to appoint a Committee of Judges.

Isabella Grapes, perfectly ripened, unanimously pronounced excellent, were presented by Dr. UNDERHILL, whose engagements unfortunately were such that he could not afford time to inform the Club under what peculiar and favorable circumstances they were produced.

Chiccory.—A discussion upon the subject of the use of chiccory as a substitute for, or an addition to coffee, served only to elicit the fact that some of the members were fully convinced that it was an almost deathly poison, while others from long continued use of it were satisfied that it was entirely innocuous.

How to Get Dwarf Pear Trees Uniform.—Mr. FIELD said: If I were about to plant a dwarf pear orchard, I would set it all with Vicar of Winkfield, and upon those insert every other variety I wished to grow. If an orchard is planted of various kinds grafted upon quince, the growth will be very irregular, and several of the sorts very liable to perish. It is notorious that the Bartlett is very difficult to transplant and grow, either as dwarf or standard. Upon the question which is the best pear now in season, opinions vary between the Lawrence, Beurré d'Anjou and Sheldon. Mr. CARPENTER considers the Do Tongress very promising, though it has one fault, that of dropping its leaves before the fruit ripens in November. He also recommends the Cabot, Marion, the Coit's Beurré, as profitable market pears. Also the Beurré Hardy, and the Beurré Superfine.

The Weather in England—How it Affects Food Prospects.

The reports from England up to Oct. 19 do not indicate quite as favorable prospects as the friends of the poor in that country would desire. The potato rot is evidently destroying a good deal of food. The *Mark Lane Express* says:

"In Ireland, potatoes are going bad in many localities. By our estimate, however, of good and bad, we take it that the country as a whole will be gainer in value of about £1,000,000, cereals, cattle, green crops, and flax included. It is well the account is on the right side; but this, with a population say of about six millions, is only 3s. 4d. each, or not quite two days' labor. Thus much will not, therefore, be enough to stop further emigration; and without a continuance of fine seasons and the adoption of superior husbandry, lasting prosperity is hardly to be expected."

Of England in general, *The Express* says:

"The weather during the past week has been variable, though continuing warm, but there was enough sunshine to enable many light-land farmers to get on with sowing their Wheat; and this, with the present temperature, must soon be up, with every chance of getting strong before Christmas. We hear, however, more unfavorable accounts of the keeping qualities of the Potatoes raised, the work having been hindered by wet; so that in this respect matters are not proceeding so well as was expected. In the several country markets very little or no change has occurred in the value of Wheat; and indeed with the averages now sunk to 41/ per quarter, we do not expect much anxiety to sell, as the falling off in the London market sufficiently indicates."

Under the head of "Agricultural Prospects," *The Express* says:

"We fear the rain has been more than the heavy soils required; but, with brisk, drying winds, these would soon be in fine condition for the reception of the seed, and a good time may be experienced for sowing, while the quality of that sown will be as fine as it possibly can be, giving a good promise of a plant for another season."

Of the condition of the grain trade on the Continent, it is sufficient to say that general dullness characterizes the business in all the principal markets; but prices are not low enough to warrant shipments of wheat to England, where prices appear to be governed in some measure by the large receipts of American flour.

The certificates of indebtedness issued prior to the 4th of March last, recently ordered to be redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury, amount, it is said, to $84,000,000.

Decision Under the Confiscation Act of 1861.

The Confiscation act of Aug. 6, 1861, has received a judicial construction on a point of some importance in the United States Circuit Court at Nashville, Tenn. An information has been filed in that Court against *The Republican Banner* office. The claimants moved to quash the information on the ground that the property in question was real estate, and therefore not within the purview of the act. The act declares that "any property of whatsoever kind or description" used in aiding or abetting the insurrection, &c., "shall be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found." And it was urged that the words "prize and capture" have a known technical signification; that they apply only to personal property, and that therefore the general words "any property," &c., are limited by the particular words subsequently occurring. But the Court held otherwise, remarking that the words "prize and capture" in their technical sense, applied indeed only to personal property, but that they were further limited to personal property captured at sea, and that it is evident they cannot have been meant in this act to be so limited, because the property is declared to be the subject of prize and capture "wherever found." The words, therefore, are not technical to the subject matter of the act, and are not to be taken in their technical sense, and the general words are not limited to them.

The gist of the decision is that real estate, equally with personal property, is liable to be confiscated under the act. Judge Trigg, of the District Court, delivers the opinion, and Judge Catron, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, concurs.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

REPORT

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1863.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

According to the reports from the several market-places in the city, there have been received this week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	4,474	63	614	1,090	56,509	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	312	31	76	4,096	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	63	34	190	3,673	....	....
At Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	76	26	93	5,733	....	....
Sent direct to butchers	100	....	....	1,009	....	....
Sold to butchers at Bergen	1,246	....	....	....	....	....
At Weehawken Ferry Yards	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6,271	155	980	15,806	56,368	79,479
Total previous week	6,045	116	1,079	10,731	55,253	76,219
Av. no. ₩ wk. last yr.	4,518	101	573	9,133	21,064	35,009

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., Proprietors of the Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New-York	1,406	Illinois	1,318
Pennsylvania	—	Kentucky	75
Ohio	531	West Virginia	85
Indiana	406	Iowa	67
Connecticut	29	Michigan	354
New-Jersey	—	Canada	63

STOCK BY RAILROAD, ETC.

They also report Beeves and other Stock received by railroad, &c., as follows:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
By the Erie Railroad	886	....	....	....	....
Hudson River Railroad	1,705	....	....	....	....
Harlem Railroad	1,020	63	354	1,093	....
Camden and Amboy R.	65	....	....	....	....
Hudson River Boats	402	....	....	....	....
On foot	131	....	....	....	....
New-Jersey Central	128	....	....	....	....

The New-York and Erie Railroad makes the following report of transportation of Stock for the week ending this day: Cattle, 2,304; Hogs, 9,450; Sheep, 5,200; Horses, 216; 1 car Poultry.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,474.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	10 @11	Ordinary	6 @ 7½
Medium	8 @ 9½		

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 11c.

The general average of the market at 8½c.

The most of the sales range from 7c. to 10c.

Prices per hundred per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry Droves.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 6,271.

This is 226 head more than last week, and 1,753 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 4,052 head, while the number to-day being 4,474, shows 423 head more than the average, and 62 head more this day week.

The following Droves are in market this week:

Shuester & Eisner, Ill.	120	T. O. Goff, N. Y.	45
Shuester & Eisner, N. Y.	65	Yazel & Trotter, Ohio	30
Shuester & Eisner, Mich.	71	F. Yocum, Ohio	03
Henry Eckstein, Ill.	68	T. C. Eastman, N. Y.	49
Beach & Bray, Ill.	49	T. C. Eastman, Ohio	23
Crusen & Co., Ill.	24	G. Andrews, Ill.	34
John Moss, Ohio	77	Wm. Kingscott, Mich.	43
Valentine & Martin, Ind.	85	John Perrine, Ky.	60
Shepard & Vail, N. Y.	18	Geo. Ayrault, Ohio	32
Phil. McCaffry, Ind.	94	J. T. Alexander, Ill.	335
Phil. McCaffry, N. Y.	50	And. Gillespie, Ill.	99
Thos. Gillis, Mich.	20	J. Budlong, Canada	23
H. McManus, N. Y.	20	G. Morehouse, Ill.	43
Jos. H. Williams, West Va.	85	E. W. Gwyne, Ohio	30
Jos. H. Williams, Ill.	93	Pickering & Co., N. Y.	96
Dan. Doty, N. Y.	20	Geo. Bright, N. Y.	91
Pat. Keenan, Mich.	40	J. G. Wheaton, N. Y.	34
Dooley & Lawless, Mich.	40	J. Paddock, Ind.	218
Pat. Kelly, Mich.	22	J. H. Sprague, Mich.	23
Pat. Kelly, N. Y.	21	J. C. Crabtree, Ill.	48
Eb. Kelly, N. Y.	52	Jas. Ferrill, Ohio	49
David Dayton, N. Y.	25	A. S. Preston, N. Y.	26
A. B. Mead, N. Y.	25	A. S. Preston, Mich.	45
Geo. A. Toffy, Ill.	60	Porter Welch, N. Y.	30
M. Lauterback, Mich.	32	Alexander & Cassell, Ill.	101
M. Lauterback, Ill.	56	Gillett & Messenger, Ill.	65
M. Lauterback, N. Y.	32	Henry Westheimer, Ohio	141
S. V. Bird, Ohio	34	Henry Westheimer, Ill.	115
Thos. Ryan, Canada	40	J. Goldstein, Iowa	67
Ed. Loughman, Ind.	55	Harlem Local, N. Y.	600
T. O. Goff, Ky.	15	Jerry Thorne, N. Y.	24

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Monday, Nov. 9.—Notwithstanding the impression that prevailed during the week along the lines of transportation that the supply of beef cattle would be short to-day, we find nearly 4,300 head in the sale pens, very few of which are stale cattle, and consequently the state of the market is not what drovers generally anticipated. Early in the morning the sales of first-class Bullocks were at slightly better rates than last Monday, and a few of the brokers thought all grades sold at better rates, but that was not the general impression, and before night it was almost the unanimous opinion that the market was not on the whole as good as a week ago. Our own opinion is that it is full as good for first-class Bullocks, which sell at prices equivalent to 10@10½c., and some extra good at 11c. ₩ lb for the net weight of beef, seller sinking offal, and probably quite as good for medium grades at 8@9½c. ₩ lb, but not as good for the lower grades, at 6½@8c. ₩ lb, which the owners and brokers say have sold harder to-day than they have in several weeks. There would have been a fair supply of first-class Bullocks for city butchers if none had been required for the army; but as the agents, Messrs. Starr & Reed, took about 170 head, selected from various droves, of the very best, for shipping, it interfered with the prices of first-class butchers, and will continue to do so as long as the South Atlantic army is furnished in the same way it is now with the best beef in market. The prospect of continued good prices for the same class of cattle, we think favorable to the feeders. We don't believe the price will be less than 10c. ₩ lb this Winter. Of low grades and medium, the market is crowded. We expect the reports for the week, made up to-morrow, will again show over 6,000 head. True, a great many of the number are very light, as some whole droves are reported to-day at an average of only 5½ cwt., net, and many small lots are still lighter. The market to-day may be rated fairly active at the quotations, the weather being very favorable, and nearly all the stock will be sold, but at a decline from asking prices in the morning equal to a large commission. Some of the brokers who are selling cattle on their own account, and profess to know what their cattle weigh and what they cost, are sure that the price gradually declined after 10 o'clock till dark. We know that some of the brokers who knew that fresh lots were expected to-morrow made strong efforts to sell out first day, and the natural consequence of such efforts is a reduction of prices. The weather is cool and dry.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, Nov. 10.—The total number of cattle yarded this week is 4,474, and of this number some 4,200 were in the yards Monday forenoon, besides a few small lots of stale cattle, which, by-the-by, did not sell for enough to pay cost of keeping and shrinkage. Almost the entire number in the yards on Monday were sold before dark. The market was brisk in the morning, and so was the weather, but pretty dull for three or four hours in the middle of the day, but the sundown buyers came forward so strong that most of the drovers cleared their yards. They evidently feared the effect of a fresh supply of three or four hundred head for to-day, and the most of them are satisfied with a single experiment in holding over at this season of the year on poor hay at $1 50 per cwt.

It is worthy of note that the number of scallawags is large this week. It is owing to the high price of hay and grain, and the desire of owners of such stock to get rid of it at any price before snow, which the atmosphere this morning indicates is not far off, as it is quite cold, windy and cloudy. There are not as many fresh cattle in this morning as were expected, but quite too many for the demand, and prices are $3 to $5 a head less than at the opening, and trade very dull. The tendency of buyers is more to the stove and bar than to the sale pens, and those who have fresh lots, or remnants of droves from yesterday, are "down in the mouth" as well as asking prices. The close of the market is certainly hard for drovers, as compared with the opening, though all the stock will probably be sold.

TRANSPORTATION.

What drovers are to do the coming Winter about transportation is past our comprehension. We have four great roads from the West, including the Baltimore and Ohio Road, which has almost ceased to be a stock-carrying road for this market. We have one drove of very fine Bullocks by that route this week, from Western Virginia, but it has so often been interrupted that shippers are afraid of it. Then we have the Pennsylvania route from Pittsburgh, which appears to be so fully employed that it cannot largely increase the transportation of stock. Next comes the Erie, and its new extension, the Atlantic and Western, which bids fair to crowd the main road with dead freight to such an extent that shippers of stock from Buffalo will find it almost impossible to get their stock forward without delay, unless it is contracted at the West to go through. Shippers at the way stations along the Erie will probably be more troubled to get cars than ever before, as the capacity of the road will be severely taxed with through freight, dead and alive. Indeed, it is so now.

The New-York Central has done and is doing wonders in the way of getting produce East and goods West, yet with all its immense trains, which crowd the track from Lake Erie to the Hudson, it is not able to get the stock forward as fast as it is offered. Drovers have already been detained several days at Suspension Bridge, but they make no complaint of the road, because they see that every possible effort is made to accommodate all the shippers. But if it is impossible to do all the work in Autumn, what will be the case in Winter? The truth presses upon us that the whole of the roads are not sufficient for the wants of the great West.

Below Albany the Hudson and Harlem roads are both just able to give satisfaction to drovers in good weather, with the river open. Now everything works smoothly. What will it be in midwinter? We hope equally pleasant, yet we have our fears, notwithstanding the admirable manner in which the freighting business of both roads is conducted. The business of the coming Winter will fully demonstrate the necessity of a double track on the Harlem road. A large number of new cars and four new engines will be on this road in a few days.

The new cattle market grounds are being prepared slowly in a manner to afford the greatest convenience.

The new hotel at Allerton's, built in place of the one destroyed by the mob, is now in working order, and will add very much to the comfort of all who attend the market, the public room being very large, and the business office of the clerk of the market much bigger and better than ever before. We shall live in spite of Gov. Seymour's "friends."

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

We give below enough of the sales of cattle to show the rates, quality and price of all sorts from best to worst, as estimated by owners and salesmen.

Among those called up-country cattle, which come from the eastern counties of New-York, and a few from West Connecticut and Massachusetts, but mostly from Dutchess County, N. Y., we notice the following, to wit:

Dan. Doty, 20 good fair Oxen and Steers, av. 8½ cwt., and sell at full 10c. ₩ lb.

C. W. Conger, 44 from the farm of George Allerton, the founder of this market place, sold at 9@11c. ₩ lb, some of them being extra good, fat Steers.

Berney Bartram, 43 Oxen and Steers, mixed quality, two pair from his own farm, fat, smooth Steers, sold at 11c.; some good Oxen at 10c., and light at 7½@8c.

Dan. McElwee sold one of the best lots of up-country cattle that we have seen in this market this season—48 head, partly native and partly Ohio grade Durhams, fed by John Forsyth, now estimated at 9½ cwt., net, and sold to Messrs. Starr & Reed at $98 each, and afterward weighed, averaging 1,535 lb. These, with 120 others, many of them larger and fat, though not of quite such excellent quality (yet some of the lots cost higher), will be shipped on the Fulton to feed our soldiers in South Carolina.

W. Sherman, 31 Oxen and Steers sold at 7½@10½c. ₩ lb.

S. Sherman, 31 Oxen, Steers, and Heifers, 8@10c.

Thomas Wheeler, 59 Oxen and Steers, some of them very good, sold at 10@10½c., the tail at 7½@8c.

J. C. & W. W. Hoag, 73 Oxen and Steers at 8@10c.

There were a good many other lots of up-country cattle, but the above sales are sufficient to indicate the value of that class.

John Perrine bought at Albany 60 Kentucky cattle, oxen and steers, of Scallin, estimated to average 7½ cwt., and sell at 8@9½c., with no chance of clearing commission; 17 of the best sold to Isaac Valentine at $90.

Harris & Coddington bought of John Moss 77 first-class Ohio Durhams, which averaged 1,565 lb at home, and were estimated by owner at 6¾ cwt. here, and by sellers at 6½ cwt., at which they expected to average 10c. ₩ lb.

Thirty-nine of Trotter & Yazell's light Ohio, average 5 cwt., sold at 8c. ₩ lb.

George Toffey, 105 of Paddock's Indiana steers, estimated to average 6 cwt., genuine scallawags, sold at 7c. ₩ lb; 30 nice, light Ohio Steers, average 5 cwt., sold at 7½c.; 60 Michigan cattle, bought at Buffalo, sold at Bergen, average 5½ cwt., at 7@9½c.

Beach & Bray, 161 of J. C. Metcalf's 5½ cwt. Ill. steers, sold to av. 8c.; 49 of Ashelby's, a mixed lot of common Ill. stock, sold at 7½@9c.

Pickering, Dudley & Colwell, sold the following lots of State stocks: 11 for N. Spence, at 6c.; 21 for D. Rich, at 7c.; 24 for A. Mallory, at 7½c.; 18 for Wilson & Herbeck, at 7c.; 20 for A. West, at 7@8c.; 35 for T. B. Seeley & Co., 7@9c.; 17 for G. Graves, at 7c.; 20 for H. Colgrave, at 6½c.; 25 for G. Carman, at 7c.; 18 for S. Berget, at 7½c., 18 Ohio steers, for Evans, at 7½c.

Goff & McIntyre, 15 Ky. Durham's av. 8 cwt., at 10c. ₩ lb; 24 of Webb's Ky. Durham's, left over last week, av. 10½c., on 8½ cwt.

S. O. Woodruff & Bro., 113 of Paddock's Ind. scallawags, av 5½ cwt., at 7@7½c.; 39 State steers and heifers, sold for B. Francis, at Bergen, at 8c.

Ed. Loughman, 55 Indiana Steers, av. 6½ cwt., sold at 8c. ₩ lb., for Samuel Staley & Co. We notice that while the name of this Company is changed, the stock is not improved.

Vail & Preston bought at Albany 26 State Oxen, which sell slow at 9@9½c., and a pretty hard lot of 45 Michigan cattle sell at 7@8c.; and we judge from the looks of things that Capt. Vail thinks there is not much money in this speculation. Some of the lot on hand Tuesday sell very hard.

H. Barnes bought of Yocum 45 good Ohio Durhams, which he estimates will sell at 10c. upon 8 cwt.

John A. Merritt, 137 of John T. Alexander's good fair Illinois Steers, of much better quality than in former weeks, average 6½ cwt., and sell at 8@10c. ₩ lb; and Mr. Merritt thinks the market just about on a par with last week. We think it is because his stock is better.

P. F. Cary, 75 of Alexander's cattle, average 6½ cwt., and sell at 8@9c., and a few at 9½c. ₩ lb.

Erastus Wheaton, 34 very prime fat oxen from the farm of Jacob Bates, Ithaca, N. Y., have sold, some of them to weigh, at 11c., and he expects to average the whole at that, estimating them at 8 cwt.

T. C. Eastman & Bro. bought at Albany 78 good Ohio and Genesee Valley steers, average 7½ cwt., and sell to average 9½c. ₩ lb.

Shuester & Eisner, 120 of Morris & Walsbell's Illinois steers, average 6½ cwt., and sell at 8@9½c.; 65 good State distillers' sold on their own account at 9½c. upon 7½ cwt.; 71 Michigan steers, bought of James Farthing, average 5½ cwt., at 8c. ₩ lb. One lot sold on Tuesday at not much over 5c. ₩ lb.

Isaac Budlong bought of J. Pinkham, at Albany, 23 Canada steers, estimated at 5 cwt., which sold at $35 each.

Murray & Glover sold 43 of James Ferrill's rough Ohio steers, average 5½ cwt., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 50 good, fair Illinois steers, average 6½ cwt., bought here of Andrew Gillespie, sold at 9@10c., making a handsome commission.

McCaffrey & Thompson bought of Heath & Winslow, at Albany, 94 fair Indiana steers, 7½@7½ cwt., which sold at 9@9½c.; 35 State steers and oxen, bought at Albany, sold at 7½@8½c.

S. C. Haring sold at Bergen and here the following lots of Illinois steers: 54 for J. C. Means, average 5½ cwt., at 7c.; 31 for Dickson & Stockton, fair quality, 6½ cwt., at 7@8c.; 34 for J. Ross, average 6 cwt., at 7½c.; 60 for S. Ogden, 6½@6¾ cwt., at 8@9c., and a few at 10c. ₩ lb; 80 for A. Mann, average 6 cwt., at 7½c.; 48 for J. C. Crabtree, average 6 cwt., at 8@9c.; also 40 light Ohio steers, average 4½ cwt., at 6@7½c.

Sage & Hughes, 77 light, thin Michigan steers, for Daniels, at 7@8c.; 23 do. for J. H. Sprague, 7@8c.

Wm. Florence bought of Gillette & Messenger 65 fat 6¼ cwt. Illinois steers, which sold at 9@10c.

[illegible]

We have news from Newbern, N. C., [illegible] to the [illegible] inst. The Congressional canvass for the election of members to the Confederate Congress is prosecuted with much earnestness. There are [illegible] candidates in the ten Districts. The Hon. John A. Gilmer, the independent candidate in the VIth District, has the field to himself. In a recent speech he was quite severe on the Administration of Jeff. Davis, and highly indignant at the treatment N. Carolina has received at his hands. "Davison" is out with another constitutional argument against "Secession" in *The Raleigh Standard*. *The Standard* appeals to the "Conservatives" to rally at the polls, and unite against the "Destructives," and adds that there is no chance for peace until the original Secessionists are hurled from power. In alluding to the recent defeat of the Democrats in Ohio and Pennsylvania, *The Standard* says the last ray of hope for the South from the North has departed—that the prospects of peace are more distant than ever—that the Southern people stand alone with the world against them, and that they had better make peace either with Providence or the North very soon. The war debt of North Carolina is being rapidly extinguished by the proceeds received by the blockade runners, which are making regular trips into Wilmington.

By the arrival at this port of the American West India Company's Steamship Tubal Cain, we have dates from Santo Domingo to Oct. 18. The insurgents were then in possession of the entire island with the exception of the Capital. The Spaniards claimed to have gained two victories at Llamasa and Monte Plata. Gen. Rivero has been replaced as Captain-General of Santo Domingo by Gen. Vargas, who is said to be a man of great ability and firmness.

President Lincoln has recognized M. E. Rodrigues as the Consul of the Mexican Republic at San Francisco, California, thus giving another official acknowledgment of the Liberal or Juarez Government, without respect to French intervention in the affairs of that country.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863.

ASHES.—The market is quiet owing to the meager supply offering and the extreme prices prevalent; small sales at $8 37½ for Pots, and $9 75 for Pearls.

BARK is in fair request, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron in Philadelphia at $35@$36.

BEESWAX is firm and in fair request; sales of 3,500 lb at 45@48c. ℔ lb, cash.

CANDLES—Adamantine are steady and in fair request, with sales of some 3,000 boxes at 19@23c., as to weight and quality. Other kinds sell slowly at steady rates.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in animated demand at 34@34½c. for Lake Superior, and 34@34½c. for Baltimore and Bergenport, deliverable up to next February, the bulk of the sales being at our inside figures. New Sheathing is firmer and selling in suites at 42c. Yellow Metal is also 2c. higher and is now selling at 32c. Bolts and Braziers command 42c., usual terms.

COAL—The demand for Foreign is very brisk, and prices are improving; the sales include 150 tuns Scotch Splint at [illegible]

[illegible] understood in town and country, yet we find people in the interior writing to the trade here to send them small parcels forward at our quoted rates, and these remarks are not only applicable to the Iron trade but to all other branches. Now all country dealers should know better than this. It would be perfectly absurd to think that merchants here after purchasing goods by the quantity in the ship's hold and then carting them into yard or store and keeping them there could retail them afterward in small quantities at our wholesale prices. The idea is absurd, and we believe country dealers know better, but, of course, they want to buy goods as cheap as possible, still they ought to leave a margin and not limit merchants to our wholesale prices. American Pig is scarce and higher, we quote No. 1 best brands at $40@$41. Other kinds are also scarce and prices rule firmly; sales of some 3,000 tuns American Rails at Elizabethport at $80; 1,000 do. do. at $85, closing firm at this rate; 100 do. Common English Refined Bar at $92, an inside rate, the market price being $95@$97 50; and 75 do. Extra Wrought Scrap (old horse shoes) at $60, and Swedish Bars at $90, payable in gold. Russia Sheet is firm at 17@18c., and English do. at 6¾@7¼c. for singles, doubles and trebles.

INDIA RUBBER is rather quiet, but firm; an invoice of Guayaquil has been sold at 42c., cash, an extreme rate; we quote Carthagena at 50c.; East India at 60@65c.; coarse Para at 45c.; medium do. at 65c., and fine do. at 75@80c.

INDIGO—Since our last the inquiry has been rather moderate, but holders show no disposition to accept lower rates, and the market is steady. We quote Madras, $90@$115; Manila, $90@$125; Oude, $125@$150; Guatemala, $175@$200; Kurpah, $160@$210; and Bengal, $170@$240.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been in rather better demand from the trade, and prices are steady. We quote Middle Orinoco and California at 29@30c.; and do. Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres at 30@31c. Heavy Orinoco, 29@30c.; do. California, 30½@31½c.; do. Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 31½@32c. Light Orinoco, 26½@28c.; do. California, 27@28c.; and do. Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 28@29c. Good Damaged is worth 25½@27c.; and poor Damaged, 19@21c. Oak Sole is firm and in rather better request. We quote Slaughter, Light, at 38@41c.; Middle and Heavy, 40@42c.; and Crop, 42@46c. Slaughter Upper, in rough, is in active demand, particularly Hemlock, at full prices. We quote Hemlock, 36@38c.; and Oak, 40@41c.

LEAD—Pig is still in limited request, but prices are without essential change; sales of 100 tuns Soft Spanish and German at $9@$9 12½; 50 do. common English at $9 10; 300 pigs Galena at $9 25, cash, and 100 tuns Stolberg, to arrive in January next, at $6 12½, payable in gold, duty paid. Bar is steady at 11c., and Sheet and Pipe at 12c., cash.

LIME has been in active request, and prices favor the seller; sales of 5,600 bbls. common Rockland at $1 35; 1,200 do. Lump at $1 60, cash; 4,000 do. Glens Falls Lump at $1 35, and 2,000 do. Joints at $1 75, 3 mos.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce and Pine Timber continue in active demand, and prices rule firm; sales of 625,000 feet at $18@$21; 25,000 do. Pine Boards at $23, and 10,000 Shingles at $6 50, usual terms. The last sale of Pickets was at $7. Light and extra White Oak Staves command $120@$170 ℔ 1,000; do. do. Pipe Culls, $70; do. White Oak Hhd. do. at $75@$120 for light and heavy; do. do. Culls at $60; light and heavy extra White Oak Bbl. Staves at $60@$90; do. do. Culls at $40; Red Oak Hhd. Staves, light and heavy, at $60@$80; and Heading White Oak Hhd. at $85.

PLASTER PARIS is firm and in request, with sales of 350 tuns White Nova Scotia at $4 50, cash, delivered at Newburg.

LATH are in light supply, and with a good demand prices are much higher, with sales of 1,500,000 Eastern, to arrive and on the spot, at $1 90@$2, cash.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate, but prices are very fully supported. We note sales of 200 bbls. New-Orleans, at 50@55c., and small lots at 60c. By auction, 373 bbls. New-Orleans, at 39@60½c.; 75 half-bbls. do., at 60c., four months, and 125 bbls. Sugarhouse Sirup, at 50@72c., cash.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, which has recently been apparently depressed in view of the Government sale, is now much firmer. The auction sale consisted of 267 bbls. sold at prices ranging from $3 15@$3 21½; 25 bbls. sold at the latter rate, and 25 at $3 18; the residue at our inside figures, and the whole averaging $3 16 ℔ gallon, and 2,000 gallons in tin cans at $3 01 ℔ gallon, cash; but small lots now command $3 20@$3 25. Of Crude, three bbls. North Country sold at $48 ℔ 280 lb, and 22 do. Honduras Soft Virgin Dip (the first ever sold here) at $42. Rosins are scarce, dull and high; sales of 14 bbls. French at $37 50 ℔ 280 lb, and by auction 60 bbls. Common at $41, cash. Tar is firm and in moderate request; sales of 40 bbls. Newbern at $13 50@$14, as it runs, and 100 do. Stockholm Tar at $16 ℔ bbl.; the stock [illegible]

Boston Cattle Market,

AT CAMBRIDGE AND BOSTON.

Reported for THE TRIBUNE, *for the week ending, Nov. 11, 1863.*

The following is the amount of Stock reported at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shotes.	Fat Hogs.	Veals
This week	5,500	6,500	114	4,500	....
Last week	4,385	7,021	..	4,300	....
Last year (Nov. 13)	3,682	5,727	800	4,100	....

PRICES.

Beeves—First quality.. $7 75@$8 00 ⎫ Per 100 lb on the total
Second do.... 6 75@ 7 50 ⎬ weight of hide, tallow,
Third do...... 6 00@ 6 50 ⎭ and dressed beef.
Extra, $8 25@$9 75.

Working Oxen—$70@$125, or according to their value as beef. *Stores*—Yearlings $10@$12; Two-year-olds $16@$30; Three-year-olds, $25@$45. *Sheep*—5¼@6½c. ℔ lb on live weight; in lots $3 75@$5 50. *Lambs*—$3 40@$4 25 each. *Milch Cows*—$25, $30, $40, and $55. Ordinary, $15@$20.

Swine—Shotes, wholesale, 5@6c.; retail, 6½@7c. Trade dull. Live fat Hogs, corn-fed, 6@6½c. ℔ lb. *Hides*, 9c. *Calf Skins*, 14c. *Tallow*, 7½@8c. *Pelts*, $2.

At Cambridge, on Tuesday morning, the general talk and appearance was that the number of cattle at market was considerably smaller than one week ago, and the reports of the number bought at Albany varied from 650 to 750 head. For a time, therefore, trade was pretty brisk with those butchers who usually depend on Cambridge for their supply. But as the two last trains of Vermont Central cars arrived at about 10 o'clock, heavily loaded with stock, and several large droves on foot turned, it was seen that the yards were filling up as they have not been before this year. The proportion of good oxen, however, was much smaller than last week. By count, all, both great and small together—and they arrive and are yarded together—our list foots up 2,736, some 400 head more than last week. The size of some of these "cattle" may be inferred from the fact that one man, from the northern part of New-York, who had two car loads, when asked how many in number, replied 46 and 43—an average of 44 to a car load, usually estimated at from 15 to 20 head. There was one lot in particular, from Canada, which were curiosities even at this market, for their stunted size and miserably poor condition. Some one remarked that he would engage that half the "two-year-olds" had seen the snows of at least four Winters.

At Brighton actual count showed 836 Western Cattle, some 1,600 Eastern, and a few State Cattle, and more coming in, so that we report about 5,500 cattle of all kinds as a near approximation to the whole number for the week. The owners of stock appeared more anxious to sell in Brighton than at Cambridge, and we think considerably more willing to make concessions to the buyers.

The number of Sheep is about 6,500, something less than last week, and although the sales of the few lots not engaged appeared to drag somewhat, and all are not yet disposed of, we do not perceive any material change in prices.

There is but little call for store pigs this Fall, in consequence of the high prices of all kinds of grain.

NUMBER FROM EACH STATE.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Horses.	Swine.
Maine	1,146	395	..	..	..
New-Hampshire	948	1,405	..	..	..
Vermont	1,247	2,752	..	..	..
Massachusetts	209	21	..	..	..
Northern New-York	275	237	..	..	..
Western States	656	144	..	..	..
Canada	621	1,937	..	..	..
Total	5,500	6,931	45	125	4,500

The above number of Cattle is larger than that reported for any week during the last three years.

W. H. Andrews sold 81 head of mixed Western Cattle, representing various qualities as follows: One pair, very nice, live weight 3,600 lb, at 9c. ℔ lb, 30 ℔ cent off for offal or "shrink;" 4, total weight 6,370 lb, at 8½c., 32 sk.; 12, weighing together 16,800 lb, 8c., 35 sk.; 16, averaging 1,350 lb, at 7½c., 35 sk.; 22, averaging 1,230 lb, at 7c., 35 sk.; 10, of 1,000 lb each, at 6½c., [illegible] sk.; and 21, of 1,100 lb each, at 6½c., 38 sk.

Long & Wilcox sold a car-load of fair White Creek New-York Oxen, part at 8c. and part at 8½c. [illegible]

[illegible]

MARRIED.

JACKSON—HYDE—In Rushford, Allegany County, New-York, on Thursday, Nov. 5, by the Rev. Lewis P. Frost, Mr. W. H. Jackson to Miss Mary Hyde, both of Freedom, Cattaraugus County, New-York. No cards.

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EXTRACT FROM DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

The first selection is for the latitude of New-York, extending north as far as Troy, and with the addition of Pauline, may be extended indefinitely south.

The Iona, for the latitude above named, is equal in value to the Delaware, but with its own peculiar advantages, for which see Mr. Mead's letters, one of which is appended, and also full description in Catalogues. Although it is now for the first time offered for sale, it is not untested, but has been thoroughly proved as far north as Northern Vermont. It will ripen fully further north than the Concord, which it equals in size, and greatly surpasses in uniform, constancy of production having never been affected by rot, which has, in unfavorable seasons, been destructive of the crop of the Concord. The comparison cannot be continued, for in beauty and quality they are not to be named together, the latter having the leaden opacity that is always a characteristic attendant of the hardness of our ultra natives, while the Iona has all of the clear translucency that is indicative of the excellence of the Frontignans, the best and most spirited of the foreign kinds, which it most strikingly resembles.

In making these selections, I have placed the Iona as equal with the Delaware, leaving the full explication to Mr. Mead's letters, one of which is appended, and two others will be found in the Catalogues, where full descriptions and history are also given.

The selections are for six, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty, and thirty vines. Two selections are given for each of the above numbers, and different combinations of these will give the selection for any number of vines required, omitting to duplicate the single varieties when those are only wanted to complete collections, but always bearing in mind that a complete collection needs at least two of a kind to be reliable. I have not had in mind here an interesting collection, but chiefly the most valuable selection for use.

	6	10.10	12.12	15.15	20.20	30.30
Iona	2....1	3....2	3....2	3....4	5....6	8....7
Delaware	2....2	3....2	3....2	3....4	5....6	8....7
Allen	1....1	1....1	1....1	1....2	2....2	2....3
Israella	1....1	1....1	1....1	1....1	1....1	2....2
Diana	1	1....1	1....1	1....2	1....2	2....3
Lincoln	....	1	1....1	1....1	1....1	1....1
Elsinburgh	....	1	1....1	1....1	1....1	1....1
Anna	....	1	1....1	1....1	1....1	1....1
Union Village	....	....	....	1....	1....	1....1
Alvey	....	....	1	1....	1....	1....1
Herbemont	....	....	1	1....	1....	1....1
Rebecca	....	....	1	1....	1....	1....1
Lenoir	....	....	....	....	1....	1....1

The foregoing table gives two selections for each number very nearly as I should plant for myself. If so small a number as twelve is to be planted, so as to afford the greatest advantage from the best fruit, not more than four kinds would be taken. But there is an interest attaching to variety that will call for at least eight.

In the above selections, sufficient importance is not given to Anna and Israella.

	6 6	10 10	12 12	15 15	20 20	30 30
Delaware	3....3	4....4	4....4	5....5	6....8	12....12
Iona	1....1	1....2	2....2	3....2	3....3	4....4
Allen	1....	1....2	2....2	2....2	2....3	4....4
Israella	....	1....2	2....1	2....1	2....1	2....1
Diana	....	....	....	1....1	1....1	1....2
Creveling	1	1....	1....1	1....1	1....2	2....3
Concord	....	1....	1....1	1....1	2....1	2....2
H. Prolific	....	1....	1	1....1	1....1	1....1
Lincoln	....	....	....	1	1....	1....1
Elsinburg	....	....	....	....	1....	1....

The second table is for latitude more than one degree north of Albany and Boston. For this latitude I think Iona will be equal to Delaware, but it is not yet clearly proved, and I have made the number of vines much less for the present, waiting full proof with older vines. The extreme degree will be one less, perhaps, for Iona.

NEW-YORK, October 1, 1863.

DEAR DOCTOR: In answer to yours, requesting me to give a list of one hundred vines, such as I would plant for the table, I send you the following:

Delaware	25	Anna	3
Iona	25	Creveling	3
Diana	10	Lincoln	2
Allen's Hybrid	10	Elsinburg	2
Israella	10	Lenoir	2

Rebecca	3	Union Village	2
Alvey	2	Herbemont	1
		Concord	1

The Delaware and Iona I should plant most of, not only because they are of excellent quality, but because their habits are reliable. Their hardiness, productiveness, and excellence constitute them our best grapes, or, at least, my favorites. The Diana ranks but little below the Delaware; but it requires a longer season, and the vine needs age and good treatment to work off the toughness of its skin. The Allen, in my opinion, is a grape of very fine quality, and one that will satisfy a nice taste; but in some places it has suffered from mildew. In a favorable locality, and with good treatment, it will sustain a high character. The Israella I should want a good proportion of, because of its earliness, productiveness, sweetness, and good flavor. The delicate tenderness of the flesh, melting quite to the center, is a very important characteristic of both the Israella and Iona. The Creveling I put in the place of the Hartford Prolific. It is a much better grape, with a more lively juice, and at most only a few days later. The Anna I should be sorry to be without. It requires a long season to become perfect, but in flavor, when ripe, it is almost equal to a Muscat of Alexandria. I should be willing to take a little extra pains with it for the sake of its fruit. I forgot the Anna when I said the Iona was the only native grape that had a muscat flavor. The Lincoln, the Elsinburgh, the Lenoir, and the Herbemont, are all small berries, but there is so much wine in them, and they are so refreshing, that I should hardly consent to be without a few of them. I put in the Union Village and Concord for their size, and for purposes of comparison, as well as to please such friends as like a "big thing" on a plate, and not because they are quite to my taste. The Union Village has not the offensive foxy odor, which characterizes the Concord. I would put in the Catawba, for its spirited flavor, but it rots incorrigibly without more trouble than I feel disposed to give it. I am very busy, and have given you briefly my reasons for selecting the above list, as I supposed you would like to know them. Sincerely yours, PETER B. MEAD.

I must append a note to Mr. Mead's highly esteemed letter, saying that, according to my experience, the Anna is not more in need of extra pains than any of our most hardy vines. Unless the best plants are used, it is more tardy in becoming established, and when planted among the rampant growers, like Concord and Hartford Prolific, it becomes starved, as is the case with all other compact growers. It has for ten years shown very hardy and enduring foliage.

For a full and reliable account of all of our hardy vines that are worthy of cultivation see catalogues. For descriptive, which consists of twenty very long pages filled with just such matter as purchasers and growers of vines need be familiar with to make a successful beginning, send two cent stamp. It contains many explanatory engravings drawn from life. For illustrated catalogue, seventh edition newly written, send fifteen cents. It is the book of the vine, and no book on the subject in the English language contains an amount of practical information on the subject that is to be compared with it. After the 8th of Nov. the price will be 15 cents. My proposition for furnishing clubs at wholesale prices is very important and worthy of general attention. Sent without cost of postage to those who ask for it in connection with catalogues.

C. W. GRANT.
Iona, near Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y.

WOODWARD & DUSENBURY, Brokers in FLOUR, GRAIN and COUNTRY PRODUCE, Nos. 38 and 39 Whitehall-st., opposite the Produce Exchange. One of the firm is always on 'Change, and dealers can depend on having their orders filled at the lowest market rate. All Produce consigned to them will be sold at the best-going price, and returns promptly made.

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THE MODEL SEWING-MACHINE.
THE CHEAPEST BECAUSE THE BEST.
THE WEED SEWING-MACHINE Co.
Manufacture the most perfect machine for sewing of all kinds ever presented to the American public, and challenge comparison with any Sewing-Machine made in the United States. The Weed Machines, with their valuable improvements, entirely overcome all imperfections. They are superior to all others for Family and Manufacturing purposes. Agents Wanted. Send for a descriptive circular.
Co. 505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

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THE PEOPLES' GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY is now being formed, and shares may be obtained by the payment of only TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER SHARE; and no doubt the moment the Company have sunk a shaft through the cap rock, the shares will be worth from $1,000 to $5,000 each.

"Not a single company, who have had a sufficient capital to purchase the requisite amount of machinery for sinking a shaft through the cap rock, have ever failed, but, on the contrary, have been immensely rewarded."—See Evening Bulletin, Sept. 12, published at Virginia City, Washoe.

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Banking House, No. 42 South 3d-st.

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